Anglo-American Defeat Is The Key to World Peace

# Nippon Times

Millions United in One Iron Will for Victory

No. 15,943 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

## PROOF OF UNITY AGAIN OFFERED BY AXIS TALKS

### Shigemitsu's Conference With Stahmer, Indelli Refutes Anti-Axis Propaganda

### FOREIGN SCRIBES TOLD

### Inseparable Ties of Cooperation Among Japan, Germany, Italy Seen in Joint War Aims

"Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu's conference yesterday with German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer and Italian Ambassador Mario Indelli furnished another proof of the inseparable unity among the Axis Powers."

So declared Hidesaburo Yokoyama, secretary in the Board of Information, when he was asked to comment on the Axis parley in the course of the regular press conference for foreign correspondents, Friday, at which both Spokesman Tomokazu Hori and Deputy Spokesman Yuzo Isono were absent.

"The enemy which is all out to alienate the Axis countries from one another seems to have forgotten the agreement concerning the joint war efforts which was signed in December, 1941, between Japan, Germany and Italy soon after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

"It would be wise," Mr. Yokoyama continued, "for the British-American Powers to read over the stipulations of the same agreement which are:

"'In the inflexible determination not to lay down arms until the common war against the United States and the British Empire is successfully concluded, the Imperial Japanese Government, the German Government and the Italian Government have agreed upon the following stipulations.

"'Japan, Germany and Italy shall prosecute the war forced upon them by the United States of America and the British Empire with all forceful means at their command until it ends in their victory.

"'Japan, Germany and Italy pledge that, without complete understanding between themselves, they will not conclude armistice or peace with either the United States of America or the British Empire.

"'Japan, Germany and Italy shall, even after the termination of the war in their victory, cooperate most closely for the purpose of realizing a righteous new order in the meaning of the Tripartite Pact which they concluded on September 27, 1940.

"'The present Agreement shall come into effect on the date of its signature and shall remain in force as long as the Tripartite Pact of September 27, 1940 is in force.'

"A perusal of these articles," declared Mr. Yokoyama, "would enlighten enemy propagandists as to the inseparable ties of collaboration among the Axis powers."

Queried as to the exchange of another repatriation ship for Japanese internees and enemy nationals here, Mr. Yokoyama said that he had no information except that negotiations are going on for the purpose.

## MANILA MAYOR TO TALK ON CONDITIONS IN JAPAN

### Making Lecture Tour Throughout Luzon to Push Freedom Movement as Well

Domei

MANILA, August 13.—Leon Guinto, Mayor of Manila, and 17 members of his party who recently returned from an inspection tour of wartime conditions in Japan are scheduled to start on a lecture tour on August 16 throughout the central part of Luzon Island and ending early in September under the sponsorship of the Kalibapi.

The party, which will be divided into seven groups, will give the people a thorough understanding of Japan as well as to express their determination to work for their independence, which will be granted in the near future.

The first speech will be given on August 16 at Malolos, in Bulacan Province.

### Italian Changes Made

Domei

ROME, August 11.—Drastic changes were made in the local administration of Italy, King Victor Emmanuel III today reappointing prefettos for some 15 Italian prefectures.

## His Majesty Hears Shigemitsu's Report; Cabinet Meeting Held

**Friday morning, prior to the regular Cabinet council, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu proceeded to the Imperial Palace and in an audience with His Majesty the Emperor reported at length on matters under his jurisdiction. He answered various questions from the Throne. The Cabinet council began at 10 a.m. at the Prime Minister's official residence. Agriculture and Forestry Minister Tatsunosuke Yamazaki was not present. At the outset Foreign Minister Shigemitsu gave a report on the latest European situation. Those present then had an exchange of views on questions of urgency. The meeting was over at 1:05 p.m.**

## WILLKIE HITS F.D.R. FOR MISERY IN U.S.

### Blames Roosevelt for Huge Losses in Life, Fortune by Bad Foreign Policy

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 13.—Speaking at a Republican rally in Rushville, Indiana, Wendell Willkie former Republican Candidate for the presidency, recently blamed point-blank the Roosevelt Administration for the innumerable losses in life and property caused by the administration's mistaken world policy and for the miserable state into which the American people have been driven.

Prior to that Willkie had attended a Republican rally in Indianapolis, Indiana, at which 500 Republican politicians attended, after which he confidently forecast a Republican victory next year.

After the Indianapolis rally, Willkie said to reporters, "I believe firmly that in the next year's presidential and general elections the Republican Party will win. That is because, as actual problems, America's recovery plans and foreign policy can't help but depend completely upon the Republican platform."

At Rushville's rally he declared, "The Republican Party must direct its efforts toward establishing and pushing reform policies which will be able to contribute to the interests and a healthy financial policy of the post-war nation. The Roosevelt Administration, through its blunders in policy, has aroused internal conflicts which threaten our living, has cost us innumerable losses of life and fortune because of its mistaken world policy, and has driven the people into a miserable condition. It is clear as anything can be that should the war continue until 1944, Roosevelt's New Deal policy will have to face a huge change."

## JAPANESE LANGUAGE WEEK SCHEDULED IN PHILIPPINES

### Will Also Hold Conference Of Filipino Teachers and Tagalog Parley

Domei

MANILA, August 13.—Beginning August 25, "Nippon-go Week" will be observed throughout the Philippines for the purpose of further propagating the Japanese language, which has now virtually become the official language of Greater East Asia.

An elaborate program is now being prepared for the week. The KZRH Manila Broadcasting Station will conduct a radio Japanese language contest, while the Department of Education and Welfare will sponsor Japanese literary exercises, divided into the three divisions of elementary schools, middle schools and general public.

A roundtable conference of Filipino instructors of Japanese and a convention for the propagation of Tagalog, the Filipino national language, are also listed on the program.

### Services Held in Shanghai

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 12.—Solemn memorial services for the spirits of the loyal men and officers who have perished since the outbreak of the Shanghai Incident were held today, the sixth anniversary of the Second Shanghai Incident, under the auspices of the Special Shanghai Landing Corps of the Imperial Forces. The services were conducted in front of the famed Hakkoen War Memorial.

## AIMS REVEALED OF COMING TALK BY ENEMY CAMP

### Observers From Chungking and Soviets to Attend Roosevelt—Churchill Conference

### TO DISCUSS NEW POLICIES

### Foe's Propaganda Organs Assert Reason for Palaver Is in Sudden Situation Change

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

BUENOS AIRES, August 13.—Besides American President Franklin Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, other leaders of America, Britain and Canada, and observers from the other anti-Axis quarters, notably Chungking and the Soviet Union, will attend the coming Roosevelt-Churchill conference, it is believed by informed sections here. It is the opinion here that the decisions of the conference will be made only by the Americans, Britishers and Canadians, the others not being allowed any voice.

Reports from Washington and Quebec say that the aim of the latest Roosevelt-Churchill conference lies in discussing: 1—The new situation caused by the resignation of former Italian Premier Benito Mussolini; 2—The progress of the British-American armies in Sicily; 3—The situation in the German-Soviet war; and 4—The political situation in Germany. In addition to these points the conference also will take up the future political offensive against Italy and the continuing dissatisfaction of the Soviet Union over the failure of America and Britain to form a second front, informed circles declare.

**Reason for Parley**

British-American propaganda organs assert that the fundamental reason for the conference lies in the swift change brought about in the situation which both America and Britain did not expect. They say that the meeting was called because of the necessity to change and set aright the policies set before. These organs claim that the following points will be discussed concerning the war in Europe and in the Pacific:

The European War: 1.—To set up a "third front" in western Europe, coordinated with the progress on the Eastern front and making more than full use of that progress. Such invasion operations will be started before the arrival of winter.

2.—To decide upon the amount of aid to the Soviets so that the aid sent will not disturb the British-American planned invasion of western Europe nor the Soviet offensive power against the German forces.

3.—To decide immediately upon moves to be taken against Italy. In this respect it is remembered that both Roosevelt and Churchill threatened Italy, "Either stop fighting or be destroyed." Whether their so-called "unconditional surrender" required of Italy will remain unchanged, is the question.

4.—To discuss what policies should be taken in Europe should the war there end earlier than is expected. This is a matter of counting chickens before they hatch. America and Britain justify themselves in their hopes saying that it will be their duty to extend aid to the small nations of Europe after the war because the Soviets will have their hands full handling its own problems.

The War in the Pacific: 1.—To change the already set British-American strategy; the change to be carried out based on the wishful-expectation that the war in Europe will end early. In this America and Britain are dreaming that should the war in Europe end they will immediately throw their full strength against Japan, because with each day the drive against Japan is delayed Japan grows that much more powerful.

2.—To find some way to continue to tie down Chungking to their camp, to continue resistance against Japan. In this respect it is remembered that last week the American Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Joseph King, declared, "It is one of the basic aims of British-American world strategy to have Chungking continue its resistance." The most rational way to increase Chungking's power of resistance is to reopen the Burma Route, and in past conferences Roosevelt and Churchill were reported to have discussed ways to drive out the Japanese Forces from Burma. No such operations, however, took

(Continued on Page 2)

## German Ambassador To China Holds Talks With Foreign Minister

**The new German Ambassador to China, Ernst von Woermann, now on a visit in Japan, called on Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu at his official residence at 4 p.m. on Friday. After exchanging greetings he conducted an informal discussion with the Foreign Minister. The general international situation and problems of East Asia received the chief attention of the two during the meeting that lasted for an hour.**

## NANKING INFLUENCE AFFECTING SHANGHAI

### Moves Launched to Expel Last Traces of Enemy Ideology Are Successful

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 13.—Latest indications show that the influences of the Nanking Government are fast permeating the economic, political and moral fields of Shanghai.

Shanghai, it may be recalled, used to be rather cold toward Nanking as it was under the influences of hostile elements and enemy ideology. Since, however, the extraterritorial rights of European and American countries were abandoned and the organs of the National Government have been shifted to this city, a new move toward reforming the mistaken attitude of the citizens has been in force among the Shanghailanders who have awakened to the new actualities and realized fully which way China is moving.

Under such circumstances, vigorous movements have been launched to awaken the citizens morally. These movements are conducted in line with the principles of President Wang Ching-wei who declared after the retrocession of the International Settlement and the French Concession here that the success in the reconstruction of Shanghai and ultimately the resuscitation of China depends on the national spirit movement, which, under the current wartime, should be concentrated on the permeation of conviction in victory.

President Wang started a vigorous moral campaign through lectures, broadcasts and the press to awaken the Shanghailanders to the cause of the country. He also visited the summer training institute here for youths in public service, three times exhorting the 600 juvenile civil officers to become the central force of the national movement.

Encouraged by the vigorous activities of the President himself, State Ministers of the Nanking Government came to this city to give more than 50 lectures during the week starting August 1. These adequate measures taken by the National Government have greatly impressed the citizens, resulting in the remarkable permeation here of the political influence of the Nanking Government. The effect of this new development is already noticed in the forceful realization of new economic measures.

### Premier Inspects Plant

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo inspected the Tama Research Institute on Thursday morning. He also addressed the workers, exhorting them to give their best for the expansion of war production.

## JAPANESE UNITS IN CHINA SMASH ENEMY FORCES

### Foe's 111th and 114th Divisions Dealt Annihilative Blows in Shantung Province

### CHUNGKING SAID FRANTIC

### Making Utmost Efforts to Invigorate Sagging Power of Its Air Force

Domei

NANKING, August 13.—The Imperial Forces in China are steadily and systematically pushing their mopping-up operations against the enemy forces, annihilating them at every turn.

Detecting an attempt by the enemy 111th and 114th divisions under General Yu Hsueh-chung to slip into Lusi sector in Shantung Province, the Imperial forces launched furious operations against the enemy forces on July 27. Within three days, the enemy moves were completely forestalled with the annihilation of the enemy 111th divisions.

Sweeping from victory to victory, the Imperial forces are now engaged in annihilating the remnants of the enemy 114th division that are now scattered in the vicinity of Lake Weishan.

On Tuesday, operations were started against the enemy guerillas and remnants cowering in Mengchiang, North China and Jehol Province and by the following day, the enemy troops that were caught within the extensive Japanese operations were completely encircled and cut from all avenues of escape. The Imperial Forces are now gradually tightening their encirclement, and complete annihilation of the enemy in this area is imminent.

As for the American air forces in China, they are tottering under the devastating blows dealt by the Imperial Air Forces and are trying to keep up their meager counter-offensives.

**Chungking Frantic**

Domei

CANTON, August 12.—Chungking is frantically endeavoring to expand its air force, having at last realized that a strong air force is needed to invigorate the sagging fighting strength of its army.

The rebel Chinese have hitherto depended on guerilla warfare for the most part but they have come to deplore their utter lack of air force. They are now agitating for the reconstruction of military aviation. While appealing to the United States for the supply of aircraft, they are sending men to America and American air bases in China to receive training as pilots and mechanics.

Chungking has also ordered a number of officers of the infantry and other land arms to receive training as airmen and at the same time it has decided to launch a movement for each hsien to contribute one plane to the army beginning Saturday. The Chungking press is playing up this movement.

**Chungking Forces Smashed**

Domei

TAIYUAN, August 12.—In engagements totalling 62 in Shantung Province during the month of July, the X X unit of the Japanese Expeditionary Army inflicted severe damage on the rebel Chinese and

(Continued on Page 2)

## *Thai Foreign Minister's Compositions Will Be Introduced at Garden Party*

Thai Foreign Minister Wichit Wichit-Wathakan will be the host at a tea party to be given today from 3 p.m. at the residence of the Thai Ambassador, at Kami-Osaki, Meguro-ku. Members of the Cabinet, political, military, economic, and cultural leaders of Japan, and other prominent Japanese and foreign residents numbering about 250 are among those invited.

A musical program, featuring the works composed by Minister Wichit, played by the Dai-Toa Symphony Orchestra, will entertain the guests at today's reception. Chief numbers on the program are orchestra selections from the Thai music dramas, "Princess Saen Wii," and "The Blood of Suphan" composed by Minister Wichit; "Destiny," transcribed by Prasidh Silapabanlengh, contemporary Thai composer who studied in Japan and was graduated from the Tokyo Academy of Music; and "Intermezzo," by Prasidh Silapabanlengh.

Several of Minister Wichit's songs, including "The Moon," "The Golden Peninsula," "The Blood of Suphan," "Japan Is Calling You," and others, will also be sung by Ichiro Fujiyama, baritone, to the accompaniment of the orchestra. The song, "Japan Is Calling You," was composed by Minister Wichit on the occasion of his first visit to Japan, two and a half years ago.

Minister Wichit is returning to Tokyo this morning from Nikko, where he spent the past two days with members of his suite.

Tonight, a special concert in honor of Minister Wichit will be given at the Teikoku Gekijo, under the joint auspices of the Society for International Cultural Relatons and the Nippon-Thailand Bunka Kaikan. Performances will be given by Michio Miyagi, famed blind koto player; Seifu Yoshida, noted shakuhachi player; Yoichiro Hiraoka, celebrated xylophone virtuoso; Yoshie Fujiwara, internationally known operatic tenor, and others.

# *OUR SEAPLANES BLAST ENEMY TORPEDO-BOATS IN SOLOMONS WATERS*

## *Reich Forces Crush Reds Near Ladoga in Big Battle*

### Germans Hold Kharkov and It Is Not in Any Danger, Says Spokesman

Domei

BERLIN, August 12.—Seizing the advantage of having already taken Orel, the Red forces are keeping up their offensive attempting to isolate the German forces in Bielgorod by driving in a heavy wedge deep in toward Kharkov crossing the Donetz River south of Bielgorod. Thus with the fighting over the whole of the Eastern front not favoring either, the main stress of the clash is concentrated on the Bielgorod-Kharkov sector.

The new Soviet move is designed not only to isolate the Germans fighting to hold Bielgorod at all costs but also to threaten Kharkov directly. In these operations the Red forces apparently are making some headway, reports saying that they are now rather close to Kharkov. In the Kharkov sector, however, are divisions of S.S. (Defense Bodyguards) and other powerful German units holding solid defenses backed up and aided by other mighty German forces, and informed opinion holds that no matter if the Reds do reach that city, they will require much time to take it, if at all.

The spokesman of the German forces, at a meeting with foreign reporters at noon today declared, "Kharkov at the present is not in any danger; Kharkov is absolutely in German hands." Kharkov is the greatest strategic stronghold in the Ukraine and the Red forces apparently are being pressed with the need to get that supply base in order to gain the control of the Ukrainian granary. The battle for Kharkov therefore will be the turning point in the summer battle on the Eastern front, it is regarded.

Of the Sicilian fighting, the German High Command today revealed that the Axis forces there were continuing troop movements to shorten their lines and to concentrate in the narrow bridgehead. It is believed that the Axis strategy, after the abandonment of Catania, lies in getting ready to fight from the bridgehead sector, gradually concentrating the whole of Italian and German strength there.

**Reds Continue Push**

Domei

ISTANBUL, August 12.—With the Red forces continuing large-scale offenses on the Eastern front without heed for their appallingly huge losses, reports from diplomatic circles here, especially from anti-Axis sources, show that the Red losses are critical. American reports from Moscow reveal that the Reds have lost 7,500,000 fighting personnel since the fighting on the Eastern front began.

Informed quarters here state that the reasons the Soviets are throwing in every ounce of their power in a reckless offensive completely without regard for strategic reserves are: 1-They are moving out trying to beat the Germans to the offensive; 2-They are trying to make use of the present chance to disturb in any way possible the fighting will of the Axis forces; 3-They are trying to bolster the morale of their people who are tired after two years of constant war; and 4-They are trying to retake the Ukraine at all costs in view of the shortage of food.

Majority opinion here holds that although the Reds have succeeded in advancing somewhat geographically through their reckless drives, the Germans have been enabled by that to shorten their lines and save personnel, with the result that the situation cannot be regarded really favorable to the Soviets.

### U.S. Budget Bill Ready

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 12.—A budgetary appropriation bill which will increase the annual revenue in the United States for the current fiscal year by $12,000,000,000, will be presented before the opening session of Congress in September, declared Henry Morganthau, Jr., United States Secretary of the Treasury, at a press conference today, says a Washington report.

### German Forces Fight 17-Day Offensive by Soviets; Casualties Huge

Domei

BERLIN, August 13.—The third great battle for the sector south of Lake Ladoga, lasting from July 22 to August 1, ended in complete victory for the German forces, the Reds suffering casualties reaching between 80,000 and 100,000, the German High Command revealed on Thursday.

Stated the German High Command:

"In an attempt to eliminate the German pressure on Leningrad, the Soviet Forces on July 22, threw in two armies and began an attack on the eastern and northern parts of the German positions in the sector south of Lake Ladoga. The Red offensive was continued for 17 days, until August 7, but the German forces repulsed the Reds and gained a complete victory.

"In this, the third great battle for the sector south of lake Ladoga, the Red forces attempted to break through the German lines keeping up the assault almost without a stop throwing in 21 divisions and several brigades of infantry, two brigades and 10 regiments of tanks, 30 regiments of artillery, and several regiments of grenade throwing units.

"The German forces completely blasted nine divisions and three brigades of enemy infantry and dealt heavy damage to nine divisions and one brigade of infantry. The Red casualties numbered between 80,000 and 100,000."

## *U.S. RATION TICKETS FAKED ON BIG SCALE*

### *Six Merchants Arrested—More Coming*

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 12.—The authorities of the American Department of Justice announced on August 12 that six merchants had been arrested in Philadelphia for counterfeiting ration tickets, according to a dispatch from Philadelphia.

The American federal authorities, according to the same source, recently discovered hundreds of fake sugar ration tickets in Philadelphia. So many bogus ration tickets had never been found before in America at the same time. The report indicates that a large number of arrests will be made in connection with this case.

## NANKING FOREIGN OFFICE MAKES PERSONNEL SHIFTS

### Director of Asia Bureau, Hsueh Feng-Yuan, Named Head of Shanghai Office

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 13.—In a personnel reshuffle of the Foreign Ministry of the National Government of China, Hsueh Feng-yuan, Director of the Asia Bureau was appointed head of the Shanghai Office of the National Government and Hsu I-tsung, Director of the International Section, as Director of the Asia Bureau, it was announced today.

Other appointments include that of Chang Chien-chu, Director of the European-American Bureau, as Secretary to the 8th Ward Office in Shanghai, Fan Fo-kung as Director of the European-American Bureau, Tiao Yu-ha as Director of the Trade Bureau and Chiang Chih-hsun as Chief of the International Section.

### Chu, Lin Quit Shanghai

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 13.—Dr. Chu Min-yi Foreign Minister, and Lin Pai-sheng, Minister of Publicity, who had been visiting Shanghai together with President Wang Ching-wei, respectively left here for Nanking last night and this morning. Chou Lung-yan, Vice-Foreign Minister, accompanied Minister Lin on his return trip to Nanking.

## 4 Groups of Hostile Craft Espied and Stormed, August 11

### BASES ALSO BOMBED

### Fighting in South Pacific Between Nippon and U.S. Of Decisive Nature

Domei

X X BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, August 13.—Imperial Navy Seaplane Units which have been active in conjunction with the furious fighting on land in the Munda area of New Georgia Island of the Solomons group achieved remarkable results on August 11 in an attack on four groups of enemy torpedo-boats in the Solomon waters as well as on enemy positions at Rice Anchorage and Enogai Gulf.

The attack lasted from the evening till midnight of August 11.

Enemy torpedo-boats were discovered in the neighborhood of Wana Wana Island off the southwestern shore of Kula Gulf. Hits were scored upon them and one of them was sunk.

**Another Group Seen**

Then another group of enemy torpedo-boats was found west of Gizo Island. They were bombed and considerably damaged.

Shortly afterward our seaplane units machine-gunned and bombed a group of enemy torpedo-boats which were attacking our surface craft in the Wilson Channel.

Still another group of enemy torpedo-boats was found by our units north of Kulambangra Island and considerable damage was inflicted upon them.

Our seaplane units attacked the enemy positions in the neighborhood of Rice Anchorage and Enogai Gulf and severely bombed the enemy positions.

The sea area of the Solomon Islands continues to be the scene of a decisive offensive and defensive battle between Japan and America.

Violent beyond description are the counter actions of the Imperial Forces against the American forces which have been continuing a determined counter offensive for days in succession.

Our forces would not tolerate the least enemy activity and are giving a crushing blow to the enemy whenever he gets active in any way.

**Enemy Hit Hard**

In this way our valiant forces are striking at the foundations of the enemy's plan of a counter-offensive against Japan.

## SOONG BELIEVED ASKING BRITAIN FOR NEW LOAN

### Foreign Vice-Minister Wu Tells Foreign Scribes Negotiations Progressing Smoothly

Domei

CANTON, August 13.—Chungking Foreign Minister Dr. T. V. Soong who is now visiting Britain is believed to be negotiating with the British authorities for a new loan.

With regard to Foreign Minister Soong's present mission to London, both the Chungking authorities and the press have been silent. On the basis of opinions aired by British circles that negotiations with British authorities on financial problems form the main part of the Chungking envoy's mission, some quarters opine that Soong is proposing a new loan for the Chiang regime.

In this connection, the Central Press Service of Chungking reports that Wu Kuo-cheng, Chungking Foreign Vice-Minister declared at the regular press conference before foreign correspondents on Wednesday that the negotiations in London between Soong and the British authorities are going on smoothly. As to the talks, however, Wu is reported to have refused to touch upon the question.

### R.C. Extends Closing Date

The closing date for the acceptance of letters to be sent through the Japan Red Cross Society to Japanese nationals in enemy countries has been extended 10 days to August 25.

# F.I.C. BOOSTS PRICE ON BUYING OF COTTON

## Decree Promulgated to Obtain This Year's Crop for Use Of Home Industries

Domei

SAIGON, August 12.—With a view to securing the whole of this year's cotton crop in the seed for the use of home industries and also for the manufacture of war supplies, the Government-General of French Indo-China promulgated today a decree raising the purchasing price of cotton in the seed over 50 per cent above that of last year.

The price fixed by the decree for short staple cotton in the seed per quintal is 105 piastres in Annam and Tonkin for delivery on the farms, 110 piastres in Cochin-China for delivery at the ginning factories, 120 piastres in Cambodia for delivery at the ginning factories, and 100 piastres in Laos.

Compared with last year's price of 65 piastres in Tonkin and Annam, 70 piastres in Cochin-China, 75 piastres in Cambodia and 62 piastres in Laos, this year's purchasing price represents an increase of over 50 per cent.

Considering the fact that the prices of castor beans, ground-nuts and tobacco leaves have been left unchanged from those of last year, this increase in the purchasing price of cotton alone, reflects the earnestness of the Government-General of French Indo-China for boosting cotton production.

This high rate of increase in price is designed to prevent as far as possible cotton consumption by the cotton growers themselves and to foster deliveries to the ginning factories.

The cotton crop in French Indo-China this year is estimated at about 7,000 tons, from which only about 2,000 tons of ginned cotton is obtainable.

As this much of ginned cotton is absolutely essential for war supplies and for home industries, the present measure for raising the purchasing price of cotton in the seed has been adopted in order to secure for the ginning factories the entire crop of 7,000 tons.

### Export Rice Price Fixed

Domei

SAIGON, August 12.—The Provincial Government of Cochin-China promulgated today a decree fixing official prices for export rice as well as for rice for consumption in the Saigon-Cholon district according to grades.

The same decree limits rice holdings of retailers in the district to 2,000 kilograms.

It is understood that the steps were taken to prevent export rice from disappearing from the market due to absence of official rice prices.

It is recalled in this connection that the French Indo-China Government instituted recently, official prices and a subsidy system to expedite the movements of unhulled rice, in between season from the rice cultivation centers.

# *Aims Revealed Of Coming Talk By Enemy Camp*

(Continued from Page 1)

place, and in the coming conference, it is believed that new operations designed to retake Burma will be taken up. In any case they will have to wait until the end of the rainy season before they start anything.

### Churchill Leaves

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 12.—British Premier Winston Churchill left Quebec this morning and entered American territory via Niagara, reports from the Canadian city reveal. British reports say that Churchill probably is on his way to meet on the border American President Franklin Roosevelt who is reported to have left Washington. These reports state that Churchill will go back to Quebec accompanying Roosevelt. Reports from Canada, however, aver that the plan to hold the conference in Quebec has been changed and that it will be held in America. The American Government however is keeping strict secrecy over the whole affair.

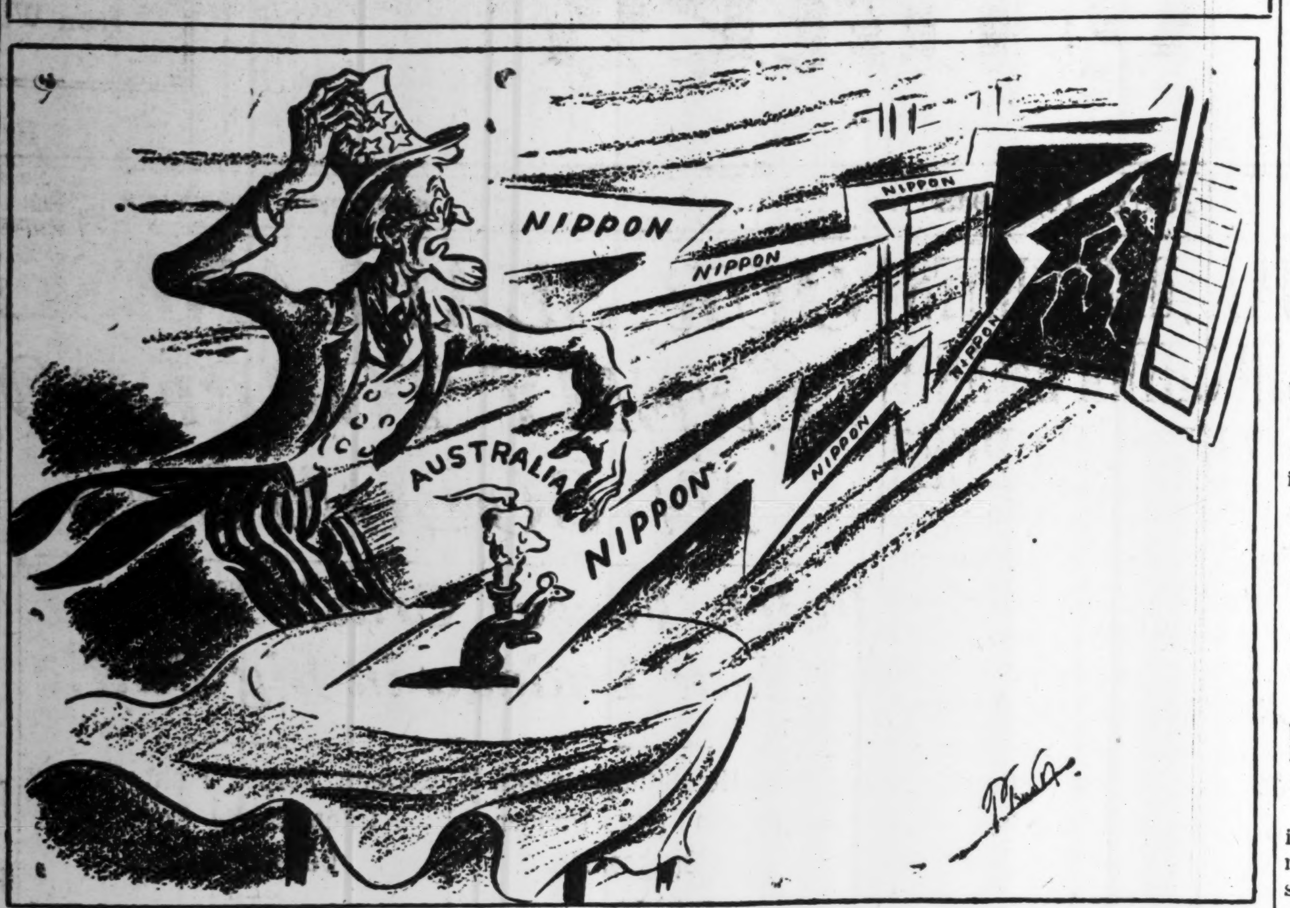
# STUDENTS TO ENTER CAMP

## 35 Indonesians to Study Spiritual Training at Karuizawa

Thirty-five Indonesian students, 20 from Java and 15 from Malai, who are studying in Tokyo, left for Karuizawa on Thursday afternoon where they will attend summer training camp at Ayamegahara for 15 days and receive spiritual and other training under a Japanese instructor, reports Domei.

They firmly believe that there will be no glory of the establishment of Greater East Asia unless the United States and Britain are completely overthrown.

## Can He Defend It?




# BEER BARREL POLKA

**By COBBER**
**Special to The Nippon Times**

There's no doubt about beer. It's just one of those things that . . . well, you wonder how people ever managed to do without it in the palmy days before hops and brewing were thought of. However, we should worry! Yes . . . . same again, please George—and here's luck!

Australians, of course, know all about beer; and the foreigner, looking on from a distance or maybe passing through Melbourne and Sydney on business, sometimes wonders if they don't know rather too much about beer. The drunken young louts rolling about the street on a Saturday night, the basher gangs of Carlton and Fitzrey, the bloody brawls between intoxicated soldiers and seamen—these are surely rather a poor advertisement.

Every good Australian, we know, is vitally interested in the future of his race and his country. In 150 years Australians have worked great things with their vast, unexplored continent and have sown the seeds of a proud and vigorous nation.

### Stands at Crossroads

Today Australia stands at the crossroads; and just as the pioneer settlers realistically tackled every obstacle to open up a new land, so must today's generation tackle the problems of a suddenly-changed situation. And right here is the need for courage, discipline and a good, tough sense of realities. How will Australians react?

Well, Australians have a pretty wide reputation for 'gumption'—or plain commonsense—and we think they'll react (in their own good time) in the only sensible way: which is to cooperate with the inevitable.

There's no hiding the fact that things have changed. Singapore is no longer there—Singapore, that personification of grim, rock-like strength, that powerful British bastion and protector which always gave Australians such a feeling of comfortable security; Burma has gone, and India is tottering on the very edge; the Dutch East Indies, too, were a comforting thought—a sort of outer shield—and now all that has vanished.

So things are not what they were: the old values have gone and there's no reason to expect their return. Commonsense dictates that there's only one thing to do: to face the realities of a changed situation.

How long will Australia stay in the war? Just so long, no doubt, as Australians can be led up the garden path by America and Britain.

All the wishful thinking about the pathetic weakness of Japan, its crumbling economy and its tottering morale—all the smug complacency over the "impregnability" of Singapore, this had its birth in London, and was no creation of the Australians themselves. They merely read the papers—and believed what they read.

Now, of course, it is clear that all this was ballyhoo: for Japan, with sizzling, smashing drives that astonished the world blasted giant British and Yankee ironclads to a watery grave, stormed the mighty Singapore and sent British, American and Dutch troops scattering in panic before them. British Imprialism and British guarantees of security and protection were simply wiped off the map.

Now, when all the tumult and the shouting are over, and the smoke of battle has cleared, Australians will realize how completely they were fooled. They believed they could trust everything to the British navy, and they believed that Japan was hopelessly bogged down by the war in China. Now, they know the truth.

### Doesn't Make Sense

We in Japan don't believe that the Australian people want war. Surely a nation of 7 millions would be rather over-optimistic to pit itself against a highly-industrialized people nearly 100 million strong. That just doesn't make sense.

That Australians have been kept in entire ignorance of conditions in present-day Japan, cultural as well as military, and that they have been living for years in a pleasant sort of "fools' paradise", is not their fault alone.

But the tendency has certainly been aggravated by their own desire to lead an easy going, comfortable city life—and to try and ignore the unpleasant and inconvenient side of things. There has been an absolute orgy of wishful thinking, a dangerous complacency and self-satisfaction, a horror of the truth (when it's at all unpalatable), a fundamental lack of discipline, both in thought and action. In short, the accent has been definitely on the beer and skittles.

Australians take a pride in their happy-go-lucky way of life. But today Australia is fighting bitterly for its very existence—now doesn't that demand a bit of serious thinking?

Any common sense Australian who gives the matter only 5 minutes' thought will realize that conditions in East Asia have now completely changed, and that Australia can only be saved by adjusting itself to this new situation.

# IRAN UPRISING SERIOUS

## War Minister Says He Is Seeking British Aid

Domei

ISTANBUL, August 12.—The uprising in northern Iran is daily becoming serious, stated the Iranian War Minister at a secret session of the Iranian legislature, it is reported from Teheran.

"In order to suppress the rebellion," the War Minister declared, "the Iranian Government is requesting the support and cooperation of the British forces and the Iranian public."

## Nanking Delegates Picked

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 13.—Chen Liao-shih, Chen Hsueh-chia and Hsieh Hsi-ping, who will represent the Nanking district in the forthcoming Second Greater East Asia Literary Conference at Tokyo, arrived in Shanghai today on their way to Japan. They are expected to leave here for Japan on August 15 together with five delegates from Shanghai.

# WORKERS TO USE TEMPLES

## Kyoto Offering Them as Training Halls and Lodgings

The Kyoto Prefectural Buddhist Association decided to open 25 temples in the prefecture to workers as their training halls as well as their lodgings, the Industrial Patriotic Service Association and other organizations concerned were notified on Thursday, according to Domei.

The temples decided to be opened include the Chionin Temple, head temple of the Jodo Sect; Nanzenji Temple; Sokokuji Temple; Myomanji Temple; Honkokuji Temple, Fushimi-Saihoji Temple. Keirinji Temple; and the Kyushoji Temple in Fukuchiyama City.

## Tashiro Off for Saigon

Shigenori Tashiro, Japanese Minister attached to the Japanese Ambassadorial Office in French Indo-China, who had been in Tokyo conferring with the home authorities, left Fukuoka on Friday for Saigon, reports Domei.

# 11 SHIPS ENTER GIBRALTAR

## 2 Carriers Included in Enemy Warships Hit by Axis

Domei

ROME, August 11.—During the past several days, 11 heavily damaged anti-Axis warships were towed into Gibraltar, reports a Stefani dispatch from Tangier.

The crippled ships included two battleships, two aircraft carriers, five destroyers and two torpedo boats.

# OUTPUT FALLS DOWN IN U.S. COMMODITIES

## Production Chief Nelson Presents Roosevelt With Details Of Amendment Plan

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 12.—In proportion to the increase in the production of war supplies in the United States, the production of commodities will further decrease, it was pointed out in a detailed report on the amendment plan for arms production for the current year submitted to President Roosevelt in July by Donald Nelson, chief of the U.S. Office of Wartime Production.

Salient features of the report published in the July 13 issue of the New York Times which was recently received here are as follows:

1. The expenditures of the United States for the year 1943 will reach $106,000,000,000 which figure shows an increase by 80 per cent as compared with last year. In proportion to the increase in arms production, commodities production will fall down. In the last quarter of this year, the production of commodities will decrease by 20 per cent as compared with the year 1942.

2. The $68,000,000,000 arms production plan was so revised as to reduce the sum to $51,000,000,000. This was due to the shortage of raw materials, which gave rise to furious competitions for acquiring materials among the arms production organs.

3. This year's expenditures for the construction of factories which amount to $11,000,000,000 are one third of the defrayment in 1942 for the same use.

4. The shortages of important materials, notably steel, copper and aluminum, still constitute obstacles to arms production this year. On the other hand, dearth of various facilities in plans is keenly felt.

For the production of aircraft and high octane gasoline, larger production facilities than those worked out in the plans set at the outset of this year are necessary.

5. The largest obstacles to the production of war supplies are, however, the shortages of materials and labor and the defaults in production plans. Such a lack of balance in production machinery will become more conspicuous this year.

6. In the meantime, the confusion in production plans has not yet been solved. Above all, there is no systematized planning for the development of raw materials and this fact was a severe obstruction to the whole production scheme. In view of these experiences, long-term plans for production and natural resource development must be worked out.

7. Government control of production and all other economic activities will become ever more rigorous and material and labor for production of commodities will decrease by 10 or 15 per cent this year.

# WANG LEAVES FOR NANKING

## President Directed Reconstruction of Shanghai

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 13.—President Wang Ching-wei, who had been visiting in this city since July 29, left here for Nanking at 9 a.m. today.

During his stay in Shanghai, President Wang directed the adoption of basic measures for the reconstruction of Shanghai following the retrocession of the International Settlement and the French Concession here. He also endeavored to rouse the national spirit among the people.


# B₁ B₂

and other known factors of the

**VITAMIN B COMPLEX**

*supplied richly by .....*

# WAKAMOTO

VITAMIN B CONCENTRATE TABLETS

Prepared by Wakamoto Ltd. Tokyo


# *Japanese Units In China Smash Enemy Forces*

(Continued from Page 1)

Communists infesting those parts.

In these 62 engagements, five of which were with Communists, the Japanese fought against 12,370, 4,140 of whom were Communists. The enemy left 1,540 (452 Communists) on the field. The Japanese took 360 (44) prisoners; captured 300 mountain guns; 14 trench mortars; 407 (22) trench mortar shells; 20 heavy machine-guns; 4,500 heavy machine-gun ammunition; 94 (4) light machine-guns; 1,900 light machine-gun ammunition; 26 grenade-throwers; 19 grenades; one automatic rifle; 1,355 (245) rifles; 80,350 (2,263) ammunition; 89 (2) revolvers; 1,110 (333) hand grenades and large quantities of other war-materials.

# CANADA HAS 75 SHIPS

## Merchant Marine Estimated at Not Exceeding 750,000 tons

Domei

ZURICH, August 12.—The Canadian merchant marine does not exceed 750,000 tons, says the Neue Zuercher Zeitung on basis of a recent Canadian Government report in the Dominion legislature.

According to the Swiss paper, the Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce recently disclosed in the Canadian legislature that their merchant marine has 75 ships. Assuming that they are all vessels of the 10,000-ton class, the grand tonnage could not exceed 750,000 tons, the newspaper said.

# YAMAGUCHI IN NEW POST

## Named Chief of Staff of Osaka Naval Defense H.Q.

Captain Bunjiro Yamaguchi has been appointed chief of staff of the Naval Defense Headquarters of Osaka. He succeeds Rear-Admiral Shinichi Torigoe who has been given an important post at sea.

Captain Yamaguchi, a graduate of the Naval Academy and the Naval Staff College, was for a time an assistant naval attache to the Japanese Embassy in America. After he was raised to his present rank in 1938 he was attached to the Naval General Staff where he was a sectional chief. Before he was shifted to Osaka he was the holder of an important post at sea.

# 3RD FOE'S LANDING IN SICILY SMASHED

## Boats Sunk While Still at Sea; Over 500 Enemy Dead, Wounded Left on Beach

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, August 13.—The third abortive landing attempt made by the British and American forces west of Cape Orlando reveals the growing difficulties which the invaders have to face. Again it was the aim of the American commander Patton in this attempt to open up a coastal road to the American formations by getting troops into the rear of the front of resistance.

German forces, protecting the coast, as well as reserves kept in readiness, gave the American infantry and the British tank forces which were to be put ashore a hot reception. Fast German bombers attacked the landing boats when still at sea and sank a number of them.

The landing troops suffered additional losses through the well-aimed fire of the coastal batteries. After a struggle, lasting several hours, the majority of the landing boats withdrew, whilst the landed forces were pushed together on a narrow strip of the beach

In this coastal strip alone more than five hundred dead and wounded, mostly Americans, were ascertained. Moreover seven British tanks fell into German hands. The remaining British forces had retreated into safety already during the afternoon hours and left the American infantry to their fate.

### U.S. Bombers Repulsed

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, August 13.—The formations of American bombers which in the forenoon hours of August 12 under the cover of clouds penetrated into western Germany, were immediately attacked by German fighter squadrons and so dispersed that they were compelled to drop their bombs at random. The main targets of the attackers were the university city of Bonn and the area of Bochum.

Damages were caused by explosive and incendiary bombs in the ancient city of Bonn which is of no strategical importance whatsoever. Besides residential quarters, six hospitals, two schools and one church were severely damaged. The enemy bombers suffered considerable losses in aerial combats and through the entire aircraft defence. According to the reports, so far at hand, the enemy losses amount to 35 machines. It is, however, expected, that the number of downed enemy machines is still higher.

# STANDLEY, KERR SEE STALIN AND MOLOTOV

## Reuters Reports Ambassadors Inform Premier of Problems For Palaver in America

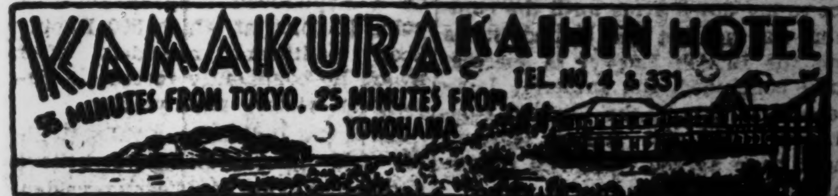
Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 12.—United States Ambassador to Moscow Admiral William H. Standley and British Ambassador to Moscow Sir Archibald Clark Kerr on Wednesday visited the Kremlin in Moscow and conferred with Soviet Premier Josef Stalin and his Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov, a Reuters report from Washington discloses.

Said the report, "The American and British Ambassadors informed the Soviet Premier of the problems which will be taken up at the conference in Quebec. Washington political circles attach the utmost importance to the adjustment of the war plans of America, Britain, and the Soviet Union."


**HELM HOUSE**
APARTMENT
Completely furnished rooms with all modern conveniences.
53 Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama
Tel. Nos. (2) 4731-3

**Yamato Hotel**
Nakayamate 2-chome, KOBE
Phone: Fukiai 4924
Ideally located in quiet surroundings, and yet immediately accessible to the business center.
Good Meals—Comfortable Rooms
ONE PERSON
E.P. Room.......... ¥4.00 to ¥5.00
E.P. Room with bath ¥6.00 & to 8.00




*"Build Greater East Asia We Will, With Fiery Spirit and Iron Will"*

# MITSUI MINING CO., LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED: ¥200,000,000

**HEAD OFFICE:**
Muromachi 2-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo

**PRODUCERS and SELLERS**
of
COAL, COKE, HEAVY CHEMICALS, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, SPELTER, BOILER ZINC, ZINC SHEETS, ZINC DUST, LEAD, SILVER AND GOLD, MACHINERIES AND TOOLS, FIRE BRICKS.

# SPORTS IN EUROPE NOT INTERRUPTED

## Swimming in Limelight With New Marks Set Up—Tennis, Soccer, Cycling Popular

A survey of the European sport front finds swimming occupying the limelight, as both male and female natators are daily splashing their way to better marks, according to the latest reports received here. Activities in other branches of sport goes on without any interruption with Axis and neutral athletes continuing to show good form in tennis, soccer and cycling.

In a recent swimfest held in Budapest, Sztmari won the 100 meters crawl in 1 minute and 1 second being closely followed by Csusik who was timed in 1 minute 1.8 seconds. The winner who is only 18 years of age, was unknown until a year ago and in this short while he managed to splash his way to the No. 1 spot on the Hungarian national team. With proper coaching this up and coming youngster should go far in International competition. In the same meet the 200 meters breast-stroke was won by Szedegi in 2 minutes 49 seconds while Galambos took the 100 meters back-stroke in 1 minute 14.4 seconds. Verghazi rated tops in the 200 meters crawl negotiating the distance in 2 minutes 21 seconds while Voerdes was first in the 1500 meters with the fast time of 20 minutes 48 seconds. The Ute Club, representing Budapest won the 800 meter relay in 9 minutes 49.5 seconds.

Miss Ilona Novak, leading Hungarian swim star turned in a triple win by annexing the 100 meters in 1 minute 12.8 seconds, 400 meters in 5 minutes 57 seconds and the 200 meters back-stroke in 2 minutes 55 seconds.

Some good times were registered by leading Danish ladies' natators in a meet held in Gutland. Miss Margarete Harup defeated a men's 400 meter relay team alone when she nosed out her opposing anchor man to hang up a mark of 5 minutes 29.5 seconds, which turned out to be the best performance of the year.

**200 Meters Breast Stroke**

Miss Inge Sørensen won the 200 meters breast-stroke in 3 minutes 9 seconds while Miss Ove Petersen sprang a surprise when she defeated the favorite Miss Harup in the 100 meters sprint in 1 minute 9 seconds. Swimming has also taken Sweden by storm and it is reported that in Stockholm recently the number of participants was so large that it required 57 different pools to stage one meet.

In this meet the 400 meters free-style event was won by Borg, namesake of the famous Swedish star of a decade ago, who turned in the comparative slow time of 5 minutes 12.8 seconds. The young Swedish ace however was not pressed as Bernt Lilje, who placed second, was clocked in 5 minutes 21 seconds.

In the German junior championships held in Chemnitz, Miss Gisela Grass, holder of the national back-stroke title, caused a sensation when she won four events in one afternoon. She placed first in the 100 meters freestyle in 1 minute 16 seconds, the 400 meters freestyle in 6 minutes 19 seconds, and the 100 and 200 meter breast-stroke events. In all four of these events she was hardly pressed and won with comparative ease.

The Hungarian National tennis team led by Asboth, en route to Sweden to compete in an International match made a stopover in Berlin and played off a number of matches with leading Reich players.

**Mixed Doubles**

In the mixed doubles, Asboth, the Hungarian No. 1 player who is rated as the leading singles player in Europe today paired off with Miss Alice Florian to defeat the German combination of Mrs. von Gerlach and Koch in straight sets by the scores 6/3 and 6/4. The match was featured by Asboth's superlative play and the splendid showing made by Mrs. von Gerlach on the losing side.

Gies, the German net star took the measure of Katona, Hungarian No. 2 man, in a thrilling match that went to four sets. The winner took the first set by a 6/4 score but lost the second when Katona rallied strongly to eke out a 9/7 win. Gies swept through the third set to take it 6/2 but encountered stiff opposition in the fourth set and won it only after being extended to a 14/12 battle.

The winner who was seen in action in Tokio a number of years ago displayed his usual aggressive game and won by sheer power and stamina. In another singles match Asboth defeated Koch in straight sets by the scores of 6/4, 6/3 and 6/3. The Hungarian stylist was in brilliant form and his opponent could not cope with his excellent placements.

The Hungarians made a clean sweep when they took the men's doubles, Asboth and Katona pairing off to win from the Reich combination of Gies and Koch in three straight sets. The scores for this match were 6/4. 6/2 and 7/5. The winning combination proved to be superior in every department of the game and with the exception of the final set, encountered little opposition.

In the Swiss National championships held in Lausanne, the singles title went to Maneff who beat Hunder in four sets by the scores of 6/8, 6/2, 6/3 and 6/2. The winner was a little unsteady in the first set and lost it 8/6 but he regained his touch and literally swept his opponent off the courts by annexing the next three sets in a convincing manner.

In the men's doubles Maneff paired off with Spitzer, last years singles champion to win without any difficulty.

In the ladies' singles championship held at the same time, Miss Dubois was crowned champion when she took the measure of Mrs. Stutz in a match that went three sets. Miss Dubois lost the first set by a 6/2 score but came back strong and ran out winner by taking the next two sets with the loss of only two games.

**Soccer**

Minelli, one of the best known footballers in Switerland who distinguished himself by playing on the national team on 80 different occasions recently quit the ranks of the "simon-pures" and turned professional. The powerful Ask Football eleven which hails from Riga recently annexed the soccer championship of Latvia, without the loss of a single game.

In the German cycling championships held recently in Breslau, Harry Saager pedaled his way to victory in the 85 kilometers road race, winning in the fast time of 2 hours 47 minutes and 11 seconds. The national title for the special 100 kilometers race on track with motor pacemakers held in Nurenberg was won by Walter Lohmann, former world's champion, who came in first with the time of 1 hour 28 minutes and 6 seconds.

This form of racing, which commands a huge following in Europe, especially in Germany, France and Italy usually attracts the best cyclists in the world but up to the present none of the crack American cyclists have made much of a showing in these meets. The French title this year for the 100 kilometres was taken by Tareu who won from a large field of well-known bike stars.

# FILIPINO VIGNETTES (II)

By YUTAKA SHUDO

The town of Bagac on the eastern coast is the largest town in Bataan, but the important parts of the town are in complete ruin on account of the bombardment suffered during the fighting. Yet, here too, the native inhabitants are now leading a gay and happy life, living in the houses which had escaped the effects of the war and in the newly built houses on the sites of the ruined ones. The market place where an abundance of daily necessities and foodstuffs are sold is attracting big crowds in the mornings and evenings.

As we had heard, on entering the town, that a dance hall had been opened about a week ago, we went to see the place in the evening. When we were in town last time there were no dance halls, nor anything that looked like a cafe. But the fact that these places have been established in the town means that the living conditions of the native inhabitants have become stable and that their purses are quite heavy.

The dance hall occupies a fairly large 2-story building both the first and second floors of which have been converted into dance floors. The ceilings of the building are decorated with nippa leaves, and the halls are lighted brightly with electric chandeliers which are also decorated cleverly with green leaves and flowers. There seemed to be no hired dancing girls, but that particular evening we saw four smart looking girls who were said to have come from Manila, dancing among the local girls. Filipinos are said to be more fond of dancing than their meals. Indeed, they are simply mad about dancing. The picture of Filipino boys dressed like farm hands but with shiny well-groomed hair dancing rapturously brought smiles to our lips when we contemplated it without reasoning about the virtues of dancing.

Photo shows children in front of the ruins.
(Passed by the War Ministry)

The band that played in the hall seemed to be composed of local dandies and not a hired professional band. For, we had seen a young man who had just finished a dance change places with one of the saxophone players who gave his instrument up to the first young man. The first saxophone player took to the dance floor while the other instantly bulged his cheeks in an effort to play the instrument.

They say that they enjoy dancing. Indeed, if one could enjoy dancing as much as they do here, one would certainly have a grand time. However, not knowing how to dance, I am very sorry to say that I could only watch them enjoying themselves.

Although Bagac had witnessed one of the bloodiest battles in the Philippine campaign, the town now is filled with the din of the hammer of reconstruction during the day, and in the evening cheerful music floats in the air.

## Usage of War Notes By Japan Successful

(Continued from Page 4)

France. With the restoration of the financial order in those countries, however, some of them were closed and there remained 23 at the end of 1941. Following the Balkan campaign in the spring of 1941, one branch was established in Croatia, one in Serbia, two in Greece, one in Bulgaria, one in Rumania and, after the outbreak of the war with the Soviet Union, two in Bessarabia, six in the Baltic States, six in eastern Poland and 26 in other occupied areas.

In the meantime, new issue banks have been opened in succession in Poland, Belgium, Jugoslavia, Serbia, Croatia and Ukraine. This means that Germany's currency measures in the occupied areas have passed out of the war note stage into a new, constructive stage where new bank notes are supplanting the old and war notes are being reclaimed.

(To Be Concluded)

## Our Struggles

(Continued from Page 4)

and too indifferent. Thirdly, the Burma Government, though not vindictive towards us, did not want to do anything on their own responsibility.

During my stay in Burma I was able to make a study of criminal psychology and of the problems of prison reform. In supplying us with necessary literature, the Inspector-General was of great assistance. The prison population in the different jails in Burma also afforded a valuable subject matter for study. It is neither possible nor necessary to give here some of the results of my study and observation, but I shall content myself with making one observation. It is generally thought that those who are convicted for murder are the worst specimens of humanity and are past redemption.

On the contrary, my experience is that among the prisoners, murderers are generally a better type. This is so at least in those cases in which murder has been committed in a fit of temper or temporary insanity. Professional thieves and pickpockets, on the other hand, represent the worst type. In the condemned cells (where prisoners are locked before they are hanged) I would see from time to time fine specimens of humanity, sometimes boys in their 'teens, who were going to be hanged simply because they had lost their self-control for a moment and killed someone in a fit of temper. The ease with which the High Court in Burma would confirm death sentences appeared amazing to me. The conduct of the High Court was all the more monstrous in view of the fact that in Burma people had for centuries been accustomed to take the law into their own hands and Upper Burma and Mandalay had come under British rule as late as 1885.

## Laxity of Chiang Officials, Abusing Right for Own Gain, Hit by Journal

Domei

CANTON, August 11.—As Chungking's economic plight steadily deepens the uneasiness and apprehension of the people, the ignoble abuse of official power by Government authorities is hastening the alienation of general public from the regime. In this connection, a recent issue of Sao Tang Pao, official organ of the Chungking Military Council, sharply calls attention to the laxity of Government officials and bitterly attacks the complete absence of sense of responsibility on their part.

"The clean-up of official circles is an urgent question," the paper says. "Needless to say, a great deal depends on the sense of responsibility on the part of the officials themselves. As Government officials have no means of productive activity, their livelihood is guaranteed by the Government, and it is an easy matter to abuse their power for their own gain in cases of low remuneration.

"With the ill-gotten gains obtained through bribery and cheating of Government coffers, these Government officials lead a life of lavish extravagance one day and the next are on the verge of starvation. In the circumstances, they feel no shame in misusing their official power. They preach economy but do not practice it in their own lives. The rigidity of official regulations mean nothing to them. Faithfulness to duty plays no part in their lives. They know the law and use the law to their own advantage."


PEARLS
JEWELS AND SILVER-WARE
SUZUYO SHOTEN
Ginza Nishi 5-Chome
(IMPERIAL HOTEL ROAD)
TEL. GINZA 57-0624

Records Bought & Sold
MEIKYOKU-DO
14 JIMBOCHO 1-CHOME, KANDA
TEL 25-2443

Satisfaction Guaranteed
Lowest prices Prompt and Careful Cleaning and Repair Services
We sell and buy New, Used, Rebuilt Machines. A Large Stock on Hand
Also Japanese Typewriters
NITTO Typewriter Co.
No. 2 Nichome, Yurakucho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Kobe Hotel
Room Rates per day:
SNGLE
Without Bath . ¥ 3.00 up to ¥ 5.00
With Bath . . . ¥ 6.00 up to ¥ 9.00
DOUBLE
Without Bath . ¥ 6.00 up to ¥ 9.00
With Bath . . . ¥10.00 up to ¥16.00
CHARGES:
Breakfast ¥1.00
Luncheon ¥2.00 to ¥2.50
Tea and Cakes ¥0.50
Dinner ¥2.50 to ¥3.50
Special Dinner Party ¥3.00 up
Very suitable for large and small gatherings Tea Room & Bar, Dining Room, Lounge.
Yamamoto-dori 2-chome, Kobe
Tel. Fukiai 6785, 6786

The Yasuda Bank, Limited
(Yasuda Ginko, Ltd.)
HEAD OFFICE:
6, 1-chome, Ohtemachi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Capital Subscribed . ¥160,000,000
Reserves . . . . . . . . . ¥108,400,000
Chairman of the Board of Directors.
HAJIME YASUDA, Esq.,
Director and President:
HISOMU SONOBE, Esq.
Executive Director:
SEIICHI ANNEN, Esq.
Managing Directors:
AISAKU NAKAJIMA, Esq.
TOUJI URABE, Esq.
HIROMITSU TAKEUCHI, Esq.
TOSHIO OTSUKA, Esq.,
The Bank is now in command of the services which it has secured from many correspondents over the world, and is able to offer accommodation for all kinds of banking facilities, foreign and domestic.
Foreign Business:
Tokyo Head Office
Osaka Branch: Koraibashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe Branch: Sakaemachi-dori.
Yokohama Branch: Honcho, Naka-ku.
Otaru Branch: Ironai-machi.
Nagoya Branch: Minami-Otsu-dori, Naka-ku.

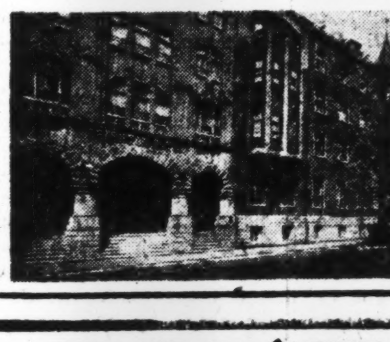
The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.
Established 1880
Capital (Paid up) . . ¥100,000,000
Reserve Funds . . . . ¥148,400,000
PRESIDENT,
H. KASHIWAGI
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
S. ASADA
S. ARAKAWA
DIRECTORS:
H. Kashiwagi — S. Asada
Baron K. Iwasaki — Baron I. Morimura
K. Kodama — T. Okubo
J. Okada — Viscount H. Kano
G. Kishinami — T. Ohmura
K. Itoh
Head Office, Yokohama
K. Nakamura, Manager
Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
T. Yamamoto, Manager
Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku
T. Yamamoto, Agent
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
Japan
Fukuoka, Kobe, Marunouchi (Tokyo), Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo, Yokohama (Head office).
Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien, Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hoihow, Nanking, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao.
Hongkong
Hongkong.
French-Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Bangkok.
Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Moulmein, Myingyan, Rangoon, Tsunggyi, Tavoy.
Malai
Alor Star, Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuola-Trengganu, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tingi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Sibolga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, Djakarta, Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Poerwo-Kerto Sourabaya, Tjirebon.
North Borneo
Burunei, Jesselton, Kuching, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.
Philippines
Manila.
Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro.
Temporarily Closed
Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney.



Ladies Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club
YOKOHAMA
Notice To Members
The City Office have bought the Club Ground and Premises and have taken over possession as from 1st. August. In view of this all Club activities are suspended until further notice.
THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE



THE ORIENTAL HOTEL, LTD.
6 BUND, KOBE, JAPAN
The Well Known Hotel For Its Hospitable Service and Excellent Cuisine.
UNDER THE SAME MANAGEMENT
NIKKEBUIL & SINKOBUIL RESTAURANT
Two Popular-Priced First-Class Restaurants in the Business Center
S. KANO, Managing Director


SUNTORY WHISKY
A GOOD QUALITY STRAIGHT WHISKY, FREE FROM IMPURITIES

THERAPOL
(P-Aminobenzolsulfonamid)
COLDS, PNEUMONIA, TONSILLITIS, PAROTITIS.
It sterilizes the germs of suppurative diseases, pneumonia and influenza within our bodies and proved highly efficacious for COLDS, PNEUMONIA, BRONCHIAL CATARRH, TONSILLITIS, PAROTITIS last winter by practical administration.
DAIICHI Seiyaku Co., Ltd.
8-chome, Edobashi, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.
Packets of 6, 20, 100 Tablets
At all leading drug and dep't stores

RIKEN
HORMON

Like a midget driving a huge monstrous elephant tiny Riken Hormone tablets within your body will help you execute difficult tasks.
RIKEN HORMON is produced from extraction of animal viscera, which revitalizes and rejuvenates both men and women and keeps them always in trim. These tablets are also effective for rundown feeling, NERVOUSNESS, NEURALGIA ASTHENIA after childbirth, etc.
Sold at All Drug Stores and Pharmacies
PRICE: ¥3.24 for 36 TABLETS
Manufactured by the Institute of Physico-Chemical Research, Tokyo
Sole Agents:
TAMAOKI SHOTEN
NIHONBASHI, TOKYO.


# Classified Ads.

**Bring Quick Results.**

Advertisements, or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

### Situation Wanted

COOK or general housworker, male, competent, trustworthy, speaks English, good references. Prefers engagement from September. Box 156, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

### Wanted to Rent

DWELLING house, furnished or unfurnished, required for German official from October or earlier. Omori, Yokohama or Tokyo. Box 155, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

### Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

### Real Estate for Sale

OMORI-KU. Two-storied foreign house with land, central heating, good sanitary equipment. Box 152, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

### For Sale

A CUT GLASS punch bowl with twelve glasses German make, also a German Electric Iron. On view by applying to Box 157, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GERMAN piano "Bluethner", 52 keys. Apply Box 154, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MORTORY piano, high class, almost new. Write to Matsushita, 763, Asagaya 1-chome, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

### Wanted to Buy

DRAWING room set including tables, armchairs, sofas, etc. Write Box 150, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

USED phonographs and records—sold, bought or exchanged. Also all kinds of musical instruments. Write or telephone. We will call. Melody-sha reliable store, 12 Ogawa-machi 3-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, side street of Sumitomo Bank, Surugadai-shita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1408.

### Instruction Wanted

BURMESE lesson wanted by an English-speaking Japanese. Exchange lesson, Japanese for Burmese, acceptable. Burmese students are welcome. Please apply Box 153, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

### Professional Notices

**DENTAL**

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg. Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

**MASSAGE**

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥3. Makimura Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

**MEDICAL**

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m., 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m., except Sundays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M. D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

### General

**TYPEWRITERS**

J. NARIKAWA Shokai, No. 2, 2-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-1988. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

INABA Typewriter Office, 7 Gofukubashi 3-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. 24-1951. Foreign and Japanese typewriters new and used. Accessories. For sale at attractive prices. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in foreign and Japanese language.

**BEAUTY PARLOR**

PERMANENT waves by experienced Beauty specialists. Imported solution for permanent wave is still used. Reconditioning treatments. Revlin nail-polish for manicure also used. Misses Yamanaka. Arden Beauty Salon, Sukiya Bldg., 2nd floor, opposite Manda Bldg., Ginza Nishi 5-chome. For appointment please phone Ginza 57-4993.

Office: 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: SHOICHI KAWAMURA

# Nippon Times

Published by the Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7008.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 1, Itchome, Kaigan-dori, Nakaku, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Sannomiya 3970-71.
KARUIZAWA, Next to Post office. Tel. Karuizawa 146

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00
Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1943


## The Roosevelt-Churchill Parley

It is not difficult to conjecture the subjects which President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill will take up in their forthcoming talks which presumably will take place in Canada. Churchill, accompanied by General Alan Brooke, Chief of the British General Staff and other British military leaders, arrived in Canada on August 10. Although his movements since yesterday have been shrouded in mystery it is expected that the Anglo-American talks will commence shortly either in Canada or in the United States.

This sixth Roosevelt-Churchill meeting is clearly of more than passing importance in view of the delicate political situation in Europe and the latest developments on the Eastern Front where the Soviet forces are closing in on Kharkov after having taken Orel and Bielgorod.

It is evident that the Anglo-American leaders will discuss the future European strategy centering on measures to cope with the Italian question and the relations with the Soviet Union, in general. So far as the Italian issue is concerned, terrific fighting is still raging in Sicily with stubborn resistance being put up by the Axis forces. In regard to the Italian political change the Anglo-Americans made the serious blunder of concluding that Premier Mussolini's resignation and the dissolution of the Fascist Party would lead immediately to Italy's declension from the Axis. On this hypothesis they demanded the unconditional surrender of the Badoglio Government.

Later developments, however, were contrary to their expectations. Regenerated Italy has expressed its strong resolution to continue its resistance, with German support, against the Anglo-American camp. In the face of this strong determination the Anglo-American machinations on Italy have been brought to naught.

On the Eastern Front the Germans are battling furiously against the Soviets and are conducting their strategy with dexterity, thus rendering difficult any clear-cut success in the offensive which the Soviet armies are launching. Under these circumstances it is interesting to imagine what Roosevelt and Churchill will discuss and what ingenious stratagem they intend to map out.

As for the rest: the Soviet Union has refused again to participate in these talks. Since the beginning of the Sicilian campaign the Soviet authorities have demanded that the United States and Britain set up a second front. By this they mean not the landing of a few divisions on Sicily but the establishment of an army on the Continent capable of taking care of 60 German divisions and a few scores of divisions of Germany's allies. When Roosevelt's recent boast that 3,000 warships, transports and boats were mobilized to send 160,000 troops to Sicily, is taken into consideration, the formidableness can well be imagined of the problem of landing an army on the western coast of France that would be capable of battling against between 60 and 100 divisions, or about 2,000,000 strong. This is the problem which Roosevelt and Churchill now face and it is not difficult to imagine the agonizing moments that are in store for them as they set out to solve this issue.

In the light of the results of the past five Anglo-American parleys it is safe to conclude that the forthcoming talks will produce little more than the usual propaganda which should deceive neither their enemies nor their own countrymen.

### Man's Greatness

Man's greatness is like the morning sun, its horizon is far before us. Man truly lives in the life that is beyond him; he toils for the unknown master, he stores for the unborn, he leaves the best harvest of his life for reapers who have not yet come; the time which is yet to be is truer to him than the time which is. Man offers himself as a sacrifice for all that lies in future; the motive power which guides the course of his growth is expectation. All this shows that man is not yet born, his history is the history of birth-throes. Our greatest men bring in their life the message of man's future birth; for they dwell in the time to come, making it ready for ourselves. They reveal to us a life whose glory is not in the absence of suffering, but in the fact that its sufferings have been made creative, transmuted into the stuff of life itself. It is like the tree which garners the sun's heat and light in its fibre and breaks out in beauty of fruitfulness. By extinguishing the fire of pain man may find his comfort, his period of slumber, which is the period of stagnant time, an imprisoned present; but by mastering this fire he lights his lamp of wisdom which gives illumination to the endless future.—Tagore.

### Consciousness of Truth

Nature is a mistress who tempts us with liberal wages—so much so, that we work extra hours for the extra remuneration. Yet in the midst of this bribery and these temptations man still cries for deliverance. For he knows that he is not a born slave and he refuses to be deluded into believing that to follow one's own desires unhindered is freedom. His real trust lies in his growth and not in his accumulations. The consciousness of a great inner truth lifts man from his surroundings of petty moments into the region of the eternal. It is the sense of something positive in himself for which he renounces his wealth, reputation, and life itself, and throws aside the scholar's book of logic, becoming simple as a child in his wisdom—Tagore.

### Desires

All our desires are but focussing our will to a limited range of experience. These become jealously tenacious and combative when we fail to imagine that our experience will widen. In our childhood we wished for an unbounded continuity in our enjoyment of a particular food or game and we refused to believe in the worth of a mature age which had different interests altogether. Those who build their vision of a life after death upon the foundation of desires belonging to the present life merely show their want of faith in Eternal life. They cling to what they have because they cannot believe that their love for the present is only an indication that this love will persist through their growth, stimulating it, and not that it will retard their growth altogether.—Tagore.

### Life's Journey

We must know that to be provided with an exact apportionment of what we deserve and need, is like travelling in a world whose flatness is ideally perfect, and therefore where the fluid forces of nature are held in suspense. We require ups and downs, however unpleasant they may be, in our life's geography, in order to make our thoughts and energies fluently active. Our life's journey is a journey in an unknown country, where hills and hollows in our way unawares, keeping our minds ever active in dealing with them. They do not come according to our deserts, but our deserts are judged according to our treatment of them.—Tagore.

## A Year Ago Today

**August 14, 1942**

In the great naval battle of the Solomon Islands, eclipsing in magnitude all previous engagements in the War of Greater East Asia, the invincible Japanese Naval Forces sank 13 American and British cruisers, nine destroyers, three submarines and 10 transports, and heavily damaged one cruiser, three destroyers and one transport, according to the communique issued today by the Imperial Headquarters. Fifty-eight enemy planes were also shot down.

* * *

Widespread Indian demonstrations against the British are continuing with increasing fierceness all over India. In the suburbs of Bombay, Indian demonstrators forced open railway goods sheds and rushed grain warehouses, besides disrupting railway installations and watermains. At many other localities enraged demonstrators attacked police officers. The civil disturbance now spreading throughout India is apparently being aimed at a general strike of all Indian workers for the purpose of paralyzing all transportation facilities.

* * *

Australian Prime Minister John Curtin, at the conference of the Premiers of the Federated States, declared that as the result of the recent naval battle of the Solomons, the northern part of Australia had been placed within easy reach of Japan's Forces, compelling Australia to arrange her national defense independently without relying on Anglo-American assistance.

* * *

Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, who leaves his post as Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Philippines Area to take up a new position of importance, was succeeded by Lieutenant-General Seiichi Tanaka, whose formal installation was announced today by the War Ministry.

* * *

The Japanese Military Administration in Java has announced its decision to change the names of certain Javanese localities of Dutch derivation into Indonesian tongue. The Bantam Regency henceforth will be known as Bandoeng Province, Buitenzorg as Borgo, Preangor as Preagean, Cheribon as Chercyeon.

## USAGE OF WAR NOTES IN PAST BY JAPAN FOUND SUCCESSFUL

### Nation First Employed Wartime Currency in Sino-Japanese Conflict—German Methods Studied

By KATSUJI NAMBA
(From the Boeki Tosei-kai Kaiho)

**Part I**

It is inevitable that an army of occupation use a special wartime currency as the medium by which to secure supplies of labor and materials in the occupied area. Plunder would arouse hostility on the part of native inhabitants with disastrous consequences. Commandeering without compensation would stimulate personal greed, which would be likely to disturb military discipline. Employment of the home currency would be exploited for enemy propaganda, which would affect the value of that currency. It would be most convenient if the currency of the country under occupation could be used, but this, in the majority of cases, is impossible, as the enemy will have closed financial organs, hidden or burnt up banknotes, destroyed note-printing machines, etc.

In modern war, currency measures in the occupied area constitute the mainstay of constructual undertakings that must go side by side with armed operations. The enemy, on his part, tries desperately to obstruct these measures and thereby foil his adversary's military actions and even his postwar program. This inevitably engenders a fierce currency war, whose outcome often has an important bearing on the issue of armed war.

**Nature of Notes Changed**

Originally, war notes were merely "certificates of commandeering" in nature. The complexity and importance they have acquired today are another evidence of the metamorphosis which modern warfare has undergone.

The history of war notes in Japan dates back to the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895. As Japan was then on the silver standard, war notes were issued in silver taels, although an exception was made in the case of those in the possession of Japanese by fixing a conversion rate of ¥1.40 (silver) to 1 tael. They were given various names, such as military tickets, military cheques, military paper-money, etc. In March, 1895, the first batch of war notes totaling ¥3,780,000 (2,700,000 taels) was supplied to the Army at the front, but an armistice was concluded soon afterwards and they were never used.

At the time of the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905, the Japanese Government, in view of the previous experience, had completed the necessary preparations and put war notes in circulation simultaneously with the commencement of hostilities in February, 1904. The circulation was so satisfactory that, by the time the Government in August, 1905 ordered the Yokohama Specie Bank to start redemption the issue amount had reached over ¥148,000,000, as against the scheduled issue amount of ¥100,000,000.

**Redemption Made**

The Japanese Army at the front, while issuing new notes, redeemed old ones by paying out silver yen in exchange and used part of the redeemed notes again for military payments, so that, by the end of July, 1905, the total expenditure in war notes had run up to ¥208,000,000. Of this, as much as ¥200,000,000 was redeemed.

In order to maintain the credit of war notes, the Japanese Government took such measures as conversion, on demand, into silver yen or equivalent Japanese currency; the acceptance of payments in war notes to the war front branch of the National Treasury and other government organs; the acceptance of deposits in war notes by the Yokohama Specie Bank; purchases by the said bank of war notes at ruling market rates, etc.

With the expansion of the battle front, war note issue swelled rapidly, reaching ¥86,000,000 at the end of May, 1904 (three months after the opening of the war). War notes became a general monetary standard in Manchuria. In December of the same year, the Government ordered the Yokohama Specie Bank to redeem war notes by issuing sight bills. At the same time, the Bank was made the central financial organ in Manchuria.

In proportion as sight bills went into circulation and gained popularity, the circulation of war notes decreased appreciably. When the Yokohama Specie Bank took them over on August 1, 1905, the unredeemed war notes totaled only ¥15,000,000, while the Government loans from the Bank on account of sight bills amounted to ¥10,000,000. The Government loans were redeemed in silver yen and other currencies, and at the end of 1911, there remained only $1,970,000 unredeemed.

**Easily Convertible**

During the World War, Japan issued war notes to the amount of some ¥11,000,000 of which only ¥2,900,000 or so was used. As in the Russo-Japanese War, war notes were convertible, on demand, into silver by the war front branch of the National Treasury or by the Intendance Department of the Expeditionary Army. Again, war notes were accepted in payment of railway freight, postage stamps, etc. Thanks to these measures, calculated to keep up the credit of war notes, circulation was smooth everywhere, and the ¥2,900,000 worth of notes in circulation were redeemed during and after the war.

At the time of the Siberian Expedition of 1918, the Japanese Government, in order to economize gold, decreed that, wherever possible, conversion should be into currencies other than gold, which was not to be used unless absolutely necessary. In view, however, of the fact that the operational zone was a gold-using area, conversion into gold was later decided on. In addition to war notes, the Bank of Chosen notes were also used.

**Germany's Experiences**

Since the outbreak of the second European War, Germany, in addition to issuing war notes, has enlisted the cooperation of the banking organs in the occupied areas, their affiliates as well as newly established note-issuing banks and utilized all of them to the utmost.

First used in Poland in the autumn of 1939, Reich war notes have since been in circulation in Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France, Jugoslavia, Greece and other German-occupied areas. These war notes are Reichskreditkassenschein (Credit Treasury Notes) issued by the Reichskreditkasse (a special national credit treasury). They are in Reichmarks. They are in circulation as a military currency—Truppengeld—in parallel with the currencies of the occupied countries. The Reich military currency has satisfactorily supplemented or supplanted the existing currencies in the occupied areas. With the restoration of peace and order, war notes (Credit Treasury Notes) have been speedily withdrawn and bank-notes issued by the central banks of the occupied areas put in use instead.

By withdrawing war notes from circulation as soon as possible, and by entrusting the acquisition of funds for military expenditures in the field to the central banks of the occupied countries, Germany, it can be said, has succeeded in maintaining the stability of the Reichmarks and in obviating the need for special financial measures which would otherwise have to be taken at her own expense.

**Tax Imposed**

Germany has imposed a military tax in the occupied areas by way of meeting occupation expenses or has made those countries share construction expenditures. This is similar to what she did with success in Belgium in the last War. It is the most effective way of redeeming war notes. For instance, the largest amount of war notes was in circulation in France for a time. Since the conclusion of the armistice on June 22, 1940, however, they have been steadily redeemed. Occupation expenses, which at first amounted to 400,000,000 francs per day and later to 200,000,000 francs, were paid to the German army by loans from the Bank of France. As on February 25, 1943, the Bank of France notes in circulation totalled 397,300,000,000 francs, while the French Government loans on account of war notes were 230,900,000,000 francs. Similar financial measures have been taken in other occupied countries, too. Yet the actual occupation expenses have been less than the tax collected, so that the surplus can be used to pay for imports from these countries and for other purposes. From this one can have an idea of how well-planned and sound is the German method of management in occupied countries.

While German war notes were withdrawn from circulation as soon as possible, their issue expanded in 1941, especially after the outbreak of the war with the Soviet Union. In August, 1941, therefore, the legal limit of 3,000,000,000 Reichmarks on war note issue was eliminated and unlimited issue authorized.

Between the middle of 1939 and April, 1940, the short-term loans as reported in the Reich Liabilities Report remained stationary around 5,000,000 Reichmarks. Assuming this figure to represent the issue of Reich Credit Treasury Notes, it is estimated that at the end of 1941, the total issue was 4,500,000,000 Reichmarks, equalling about one-fourth of the Reich bank-note circulation within Germany (vide the 12th annual report of the International Settlement Bank). Lest the stability of the Reich home currency should be menaced, there is a strict exchange control arrangement in force between the expeditionary forces and the home country.

**Branches Established**

In 1940, with the commencement of operations in western Europe, eight branches of the Reich Credit Treasury were established in Holland, five in Belgium and 18 in

(Continued on Page 3)

## *Our Struggles*

By SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

**Chapter VII**

*In Burmese Prisons* (1925-27)

(Chapter VI has been omitted. It discusses the wave of reaction which overtook the people of India after the death of one of India's most fearless leaders, Deshbandhu C. R. Das.)

In the early hours of the morning of October 25, 1924, I was roused from my sleep as I was wanted by some police-officers. The Deputy-Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, on meeting me, said: "Mr. Bose, I have a very unpleasant duty to perform. I have a warrant for your arrest under Regulation III of 1818." He then produced another warrant authorising him to search my house for arms, explosives, ammuniton, etc. Since no arms, etc., were forthcoming, he had to content himself with taking a pile of papers and correspondence. To avoid public attention, he drove me to prison in his own car but so utterly unexpected was my arrest that known faces, whom I met on my way, never thought that my destination was His Majesty's Prison at Alipore.

At the Alipore New Central Jail I was surprised to find that there were others in the same boat with me. The prison authorities did not seem to be happy to receive us. Special arrangements had to be made for segregating us from the rest of the prison population and they had hardly any surplus accomodation. As the day advanced, our numbers began to swell and to our great delight (there is nothing so welcome in prison as companionship) when the time for evening lock-up came, we found that we were eighteen in number.

**Attends to Work From Prison**

As I was the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation at the time, my sudden arrest dislocated the work of the Municipality. The Government therefore gave special orders that till the beginning of December I could attend to my office work in prison and that my Secretary could see me from time to time with office files and documents. In all these interviews a police officer would be present besides a jail-officer and usually some of the worst police officer would be detailed to conduct these interviews. I had frequent trouble with them and had to put up with a great deal of unpleasantness and on some occasions I had to rebuke some of them for their impertinence. As a punishment I was given orders of transfer to another prison (Berhampore Jail) in the interior of the province where it would be difficult for people to interview me

Neither at Alipore nor at Berhampore did I have much trouble with the prison staff. Some of the Government orders were of course humiliating, but for that we did not blame the prison staff. My trouble with the police officers, however, continued at Berhampore. Most of my time was spent in study and many were the plans we discussed about the work that we would do when we left prison once again. As the arrests continued from day to day, the prison population began to increase to our great delight.

**Transferred to Mandalay**

My stay at Berhampore did not last more than two months. On January 25, 1925, I suddenly received orders of transfer to Calcutta. On my way I learnt to my great surprise that my real destination was Mandalay Prison in Upper Burma. At midnight I reached Calcutta and was taken to the Lalbazar Police Station to spend the night there. The room in the police station was a dirty hole and thanks to mosquitoes and bugs, it was impossible to have a wink of sleep. The sanitary arrangements were horribly bad and there was no privacy at all. I then realised the truth of what others had said before, namely, that if there is a hell on earth, it is the Lalbazar Police Station.

As I lay down, counting the number of beams in the ceiling to while away the time, I heard familiar voices in an adjoining room. So the good Government had sent me companions even there! In the early hours of morning when it was still dark, a police officer appeared on the scene. This was Mr. Lowman, Assistant Inspector-General of Police, who, we learned later, was to escort us to Mandalay. The doors of the cells were opened and out came seven familiar faces, all bound for the same destination. A surprise indeed!

**Thrown into Vans**

Under cover of darkness, surrounded by armed guards, we came out of the police station. Two prison vans were standing in front with their doors invitingly open. In one, our worldly belongings were placed: in the other the living luggage was deposited.

With terrific speed, the prison vans moved out of the yard and merged in the darkness that still hung over the landscape. After a while both the vans drew up and as we alighted, we realised that we were on the river bank. There was a ship standing near the bank, but we were all put into a small motor-boat. For three hours we cruised about on the river and when it was time for the ship to sail we were quietly taken up into the ship from the farther side. By nine o'clock in the morning, we were sailing down the river towards the sea. In front of our cabins, heavily-armed guards were stationed and great was the curiosity of the other passengers to know who we were and why these elaborate arrangements had been made. When we reached the high seas, the armed guards in front of our cabins were withdrawn and only plain-clothes officers were left to look after us.

Our four days' voyage was rather interesting. Mr. Lowman was jovial and communicative and we dicussed all possible subjects, including our estimate of Governors, Executive Councillors, public leaders, etc. I even raised the question of the torture of political prisoners by the police. Mr. Lowman at first denied the charge, but at the end he admitted that on some occasions such misdeeds had been committed. On the whole, though I began with a strong prejudice against him I came to hold a favourable opinion of him and this opinion was confirmed as a result of my subsequent meetings and talks with him.

**Lowman Has His Nightmares**

The night before we reached Rangoon, Mr. Lowman had almost a nightmare. He complained in the morning that he could not sleep well as he dreamt that some of the state prisoners had escaped through the port-hole in the evening.

From Rangoon to Mandalay it was a long journey of twenty hours. We had a very large police escort and at every stop on our way, they would line up on both sides of the train. From the fuss they made, one would think that we were either high state-officials or wild animals.

From the station we drove inside the fort to the prison and we passed on ur way the houses in which Lalaji and Sardar Ajit Singh had lived during their internment. Outlined against the morning sky we saw beautiful structures which, we were told, were the palace and state buildings of the old kingdom. The memory of the good old days that were no more, produced a pang in our hearts and we began to wonder when Burma would once more be able to fly her flag of independence.

**Reach Mandalay Prison**

As our carriages drew up in front of the grey walls of Mandalay Prison, our day-dreaming came to an end. The massive gates of the prison yawned and we were soon swallowed up. The interior of a Burmese prison and the first few minutes were spent in examining our new surrounding.

The first thing we realized was that the jail-buildings were built not of stone nor of brick, but of wooden palisading. The buildings looked exactly like cages in a zoo or in a circus. From the outside and especially at night, the inmates of these buildings appeared almost like animals prowling about behind the bars.

Within these structures we were at the mercy of the elements. There was nothing to protect us from the biting cold of winter or the intense heat of summer or the tropical rains in Mandalay. We all began to wonder how we were going to live our life there. But there was no help and we had to make the best of a bad situation. In the yard adjoining ours, so we were told, Lokamanya Tilak had spent about six years of his life.

Among the prison staff we found many men who had been there when Lokamanya Tilak was a prisoner. From them and later on from the Inspector-General of prisons himself, we heard interesting anecdotes of him and how he spent his days in prison. Not less interesting for us than the anecdotes were the lemon-trees which he had planted with his own hands. From one of the state prisoners, Jibon Lal Chatterji, who had preceded us, we took our first lessons in the Burmese language.

**Likes Burmese People**

I was not there long before I developed a strong liking for the Burmese people. There is something in them which one cannot help liking. They are exceedingly warm-hearted, frank and jovial in their temperament. They are of course quick-tempered and are sometimes liable to lose their self-control when under the influence of temper. But that did not appear to me as a very serious shortcoming. What struck me greatly was the innate artistic sense which every Burman has. If they have any faults, it is their extreme naivete and absence of all feeling against foreigners. In fact I was told later that for a Burmese women, a foreigner has greater attraction than a member of her own community.

"Our Superintendent, Captain (later on, Major) Smith, was exceedingly nice in his dealings with us and there was never any misunderstanding between us. Even when we had to fight the Government or go on hunger-strike, our friendly relations were not disturbed. With the Chief Jailor we had frequent trouble and we would receive constant pin-pricks from him. He would justify himself by saying that he had to act under orders, but till the end I was not able to find out who was really responsible for these pin-pricks.

However, after some time, when the subordinate staff realized that if we were given trouble we could also make trouble, they settled down to a friendly alliance with us. The head of the Prison Department was Lieutenant-Colonel Tarapore, Parsi gentleman, a very tactful, intelligent and well-meaning official. Though state prisoners in Mandalay or in other prisons of Burma had occasional misunderstanding with him, I must admit and that with great pleasure, that on the whole he endeavored to treat us well. His difficulty was that in the first place, the Bengal Government who were ultimately, responsible for us, were exceedly vindictive. Secondly, the Government of India, the highest authority in the land, were too far away

(Continued on Page 3)

## PROFILES

• • •

*Wu Chen-hsiu*

(From the Asahi)

Plato's old dictum that the philosophers of the country should rule is fulfilled almost literally in the person of Wu Chen-hsiu, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of China. If not exactly king, Mr. Wu is at least one of the kingpins in the Chinese financial world and he wields a power that makes the kings of Plato's time look like tinhorns.

If he were told that he was a philosopher, Mr. Wu would most likely smilingly disclaim any pretention to that title. But he would find it hard to deny that he is not an out and out business man like his compatriot and colleague Tang Shou-min. Mr. Wu does in fact have a philosophic bias which governed his studies in his general outlook on life and more specifically in his approach to economic problems.

Two main currents of thought have molded the character of Wu Chen-hsiu. First was Confucianism, which he was taught in early youth by his father; and second was the teaching of Viscount Eiichi Shibusawa. Mr. Wu fist became acquainted with the teachings of Viscount Shibusawa when he was a student in Japan at Keio University. Shibusawa's conception of boga, or forgetfulness of self, especially made a deep impression on the mind of young Mr. Wu.

This is why in approaching any current economic problem, Mr. Wu invariably looks at it in the light of ethics. Take for instance his solution to the problem of hoarding and black market operations. Says Mr. Wu: "Hoarding and black market operations are rampant because Shanghai financiers have hitherto been selfish and lacking in sympathy. What is of first importance in effectuating any economic reform is first of all to renovate the hearts of the business men."

Confucius has also been Mr. Wu's model in the matter of taking political office. It is said of the old Chinese sage that "when it was proper to go into office, he went into it; and when it was proper to keep retired from office, he kept retired." This has been Mr. Wu's rule, as the following outline of his career shows.

Soon after Mr. Wu returned to China from his studies in Japan, he became a teacher of mathematics and physics. He later entered official life and rose to the position of Head of the Bureau of Land Surveying; but finding that official life did not suit him, he handed in his resignation. He next became an employee of the Bank of China. Here his abilities won him recognition and he soon became one of the leaders in Chinese financial circles.

Mr. Wu early realized that the prosperity of China depended on the maintenance of friendly relations with Japan; so that when the first Shanghai Incident broke out in 1932, he made several trips to Japan in an effort to prevent an outright clash between Japan and China. But with the outbreak of the Sian Incident in 1936, he saw that no further negotiations would serve to stave off the inevitable, and with despair in his heart, he retired, "closing his gate to all visitors."

It was only with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia that Mr. Wu took renewed hope and came out of his self-imposed retirement. He is now Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of China, Permanent Member of the National Government Economic Commission and Director of the All-China Trade Control Association.

Such felicitous slogans as "Life and death together" do not often fall from the lips of Wu Chen-hsiu. He prefers to say with Confucius that "even among close friends there are rules of conduct." By this he implies that it is only by observing such rules that true "sharing of life and death" can be actually attained.

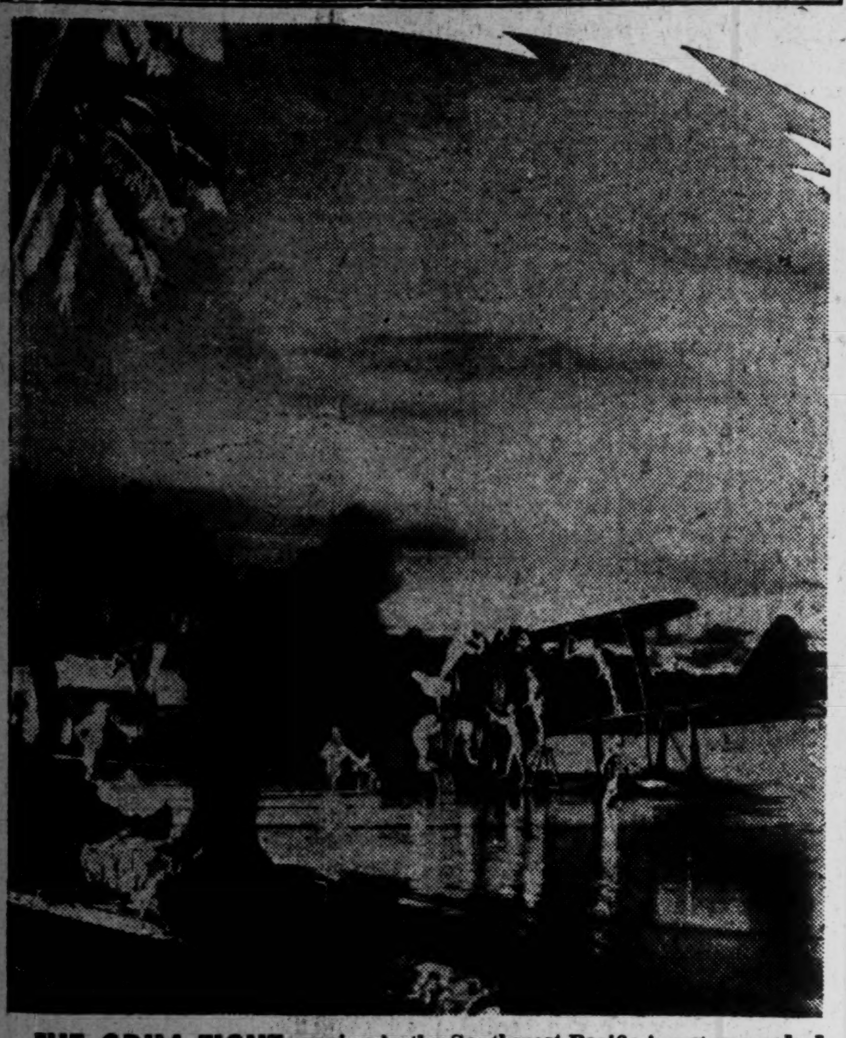
# Nippon Times
## Evening

Anglo-American Defeat Is The Key to World Peace

Millions United in One Iron Will for Victory

No. 15,943 — TOKYO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1943 — Price 8 Sen


## In News Spotlight



**THE GRIM FIGHT** raging in the Southwest Pacific is not unmarked by glimpses of moving beauty limned by the tropical liveliness of water and sky. Shown above are members of the ground crew of an Imperial Navy Air Unit busily engaged in refurbishing their beloved plane at the end of a hard, arduous day.

(Passed by Navy Ministry)

## *Sorry Excuses Given for Failure Of Anti-Axis Campaigns in Burma*

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 12.—The successive defeats of the anti-Axis forces on the Burmese front have cast grave and dark shadows on the American-British camp, and partly in justification of the situation, America and Britain have frequently emphasized the difficulty of operations in the territory. In this connection, Quarikch Wales, a former war correspondent, writing in the June 19 issue of Nation, a weekly magazine, on the subject of Burma operations dwells on the difficulties confronted by the anti-Axis forces.

"Failure or success of offensive operations in Burma depends on the strategy and the manner in which the men are employed. Jack Belden, a United Press correspondent, in his book 'The Retreat of Stilwell's Forces' points out the difficulty of surmounting the topographical difficulties of the Indo-Burmese border by human power. The whole region is a rugged mountainous terrain covered with thick jungle growths.

"Akyab and the southern part of Arakan mountains extending to the coast present formidable obstacles to the British forces advancing toward Rangoon. Not only in the Arakan region but in all parts of Burma, malaria rages violently, and under such conditions, plans for recapture of Burma from the south by land must be abandoned.

"On the other hand, assuming that we were able to land forces at the mouth of the Irrawady River from the sea, the vantage gained would be nothing more than a bridgehead in a small terrain. Moreover, enemy submarines and air force would prevent us from maintaining a supply route to the landed forces.

"Waiting for the end of the rainy season, our mechanized forces may be able to force their way down the central plains of Burma; but this will entail an enormous number of men. No matter how superior we may be in arms and aircraft, the carrying out of such a strategy would be extremely difficult. Most of the Indian-British troops have not been fully trained in the tactics of war. Then again, the Indian-British troops are psychologically affected by the deep hatred displayed toward them by the Burmese soldiers and people.

"When the Japanese Forces marched into Burma, the Burmese people, did all they could to inflict material harm on the British. The Burmese are heartily cooperating with the Japanese Forces."

## Press Comments

**Saturday, August 14**

**ASAHI—E. Front and Reich Aims**

**YOMIURI-HOCHI—Key to Solve Indian Famine**

### E. Front and Reich Aims

ASAHI—Accompanying the delicate situation in Italy, the Eastern Front is steadily taking on increased importance. The Sicilian and Eastern Fronts are no longer separate and distinct theaters of war but have become organically connected as integral parts of the whole European War.

On the Sicilian Front Anglo-American forces are carrying on their counter-offensive, while on the Eastern Front the Soviets are delivering their counter-offensive. If we look a little closer we find that these anti-Axis forces are not necessarily keeping in step with each other. Especially in regard to political issues, they shows glaring antagonisms. The puppet regime in North Africa, the rebels in Jugoslavia, the refugee regime of Poland and the question of a second front in connection with the Italian political change are all sources of trouble among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union. The three are fundamentally different in their characters as nations and their political views are in conflict. The non-participation of the Soviet Union in the coming Anglo-American conference clearly shows that the Soviet Union is not interested in the political views that are certain to be expressed at the conference. The essential variance among the three Powers are certain to intensify with the progress of war.

Not only are the three nations lacking in political understanding among each other and are at times even at variance, but their strategic movements are not necessarily coordinated, and sometimes they are even antagonistic toward each other partly for political reasons, each trying to restrain the others. Nevertheless, we must note that the Sicilian Front is closely connected with the Eastern Front. Regardless of the antagonisms existing between the enemy camp, developments in Sicily are likely to exercise a most important effect on the Eastern Front.

The summer campaign that started between the Soviets and Germans in the central sector of the Eastern Front spread to all parts of the front, and all the fighting lines are now in agitation. On the line forming the German-Soviet front, the section between Orel and Bielgorod is of particular importance on account of its sharp curves. There were protrusions on both sides in that section. While the German positions protruded into the Soviet lines with Orel at the foremost end, the Soviet positions protruded into the German lines immediately to the south with Kursk at the tip. The most important development in the past one month is that the Germans have systematically drawn from the Orel pocket. The anti-Axis propaganda machinery is pointing this out and in conjunction with the general situation, is emphasizing the successes of the Soviets. In ex-

(Continued on Page 2)

# SOVIETS NOT ATTENDING ANGLO-U.S. WAR SESSION; FORMAL BID UNRECEIVED

### Tass Denies Report Observers Being Sent—U.S., Britain Upset

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 12.—Neither Premier Josef Stalin nor any representative of the Soviet Government will attend the Churchill-Roosevelt Conference, announced the Tass News Agency last night, according to Moscow reports.

Although British newspapers declare that Soviet military officers will probably attend the conference as observers, such a report is unfounded, Tass also explained.

"The Soviet Government received no formal invitation to the coming Roosevelt-Churchill Conference, and in view of its nature, the participation of the Soviet Union was not considered from the very beginning, Naturally, no Soviet representative will attend," Tass said.

The declaration made by the news agency respecting the non-participation of the Soviet Union in the Conference caused quite a repercussion in the United States and Britain. Meanwhile, reports are current in London that Churchill might visit Moscow after his conference with Roosevelt, according to London reports to Swedish newspapers.

United Press reports also said that after the Conference, Churchill may visit Chungking and Moscow.

**Standing Committee Pushed**

Domei

LISBON, August 13.—The Soviet Union having clarified its intention of not taking part in the forthcoming Anglo-American parley, the United States and Britain have begun to discuss the question of adjusting their relations with the Soviet Union. Advocating the establishment of an anti-Axis Standing Committee to realize better relations among the three leading anti-Axis countries, the Daily Herald, British Labor Party organ, under today's date stated as follows, according to a London dispatch:

"The Anglo-American Governments are not responsible for Premier Stalin's failure to take part in the Anglo-American parley. Premier Stalin is the Supreme Commander of the Red Army. With the Eastern Front now in the midst of vital activities, it is impossible for the Supreme Commander to leave his position.

"On the other hand, many people who do not regret Premier Stalin's absence from the parley are confident that peace and welfare of the world can be brought about through the Anglo-American cooperation. Such a cooperation means nothing but world hegemony by the United States and Britain. It is open to question whether the world will admit such a form of peace or not.

"The Soviet Union and Chungking, for instance, may not be satisfied with a subordinate position after the war. Hence the necessity of setting up an anti-Axis Standing Committee to listen to voices of the anti-Axis countries."

### Synthetic Rubber Output In U.S. Seen Insufficient

Domei

LISBON, August 13.—The United States plan to increase production of synthetic rubber is a failure, declared the Sunday Observer, a British newspaper.

"As supply of natural rubber was stopped with the occupation of our territory in East Asia by Japan, the United States attempted to meet her rubber needs by producing synthetic rubber, but so far this plan has proved a failure," said the Sunday Observer. "United States authorities planned to produce 250,000 tons of synthetic rubber in 1943, but in the first six months, the actual production was only 25,000 tons.

"The production schedule for 1944 is 85,000 tons, but under present conditions, such an enormous quantity cannot be produced. Even in an average normal year, America's rubber consumption is 600,000 tons. But as rubber is a vital war material, consumption has increased greatly since the beginning of the war."

### 1,200 Workers Strike At Dodge Truck Plant

Domei

**BUENOS AIRES, August 13.—One thousand and two hundred workers at the Dodge truck manufacturing plant of the Chrysler Company suddenly went on strike today, according to reports from Detroit. These strikers belong to a union affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organization. The strikers' demands, submitted to the company by the union headquarters in Detroit, are: "There shall be no arbitrary transfer of workers from one plant to another. In case such action is necessary due to labor and material shortages, it shows that the government's production plan is faulty, and under such circumstance the Government's production schedule should be lowered."**

# ROME BOMBED BY U.S. PLANES

### Women, Tots Seeking Shelter in Dugouts Ruthlessly Killed

Domei

ROME, August 13.—A squadron of American bombers, operating from a Mediterranean base, again raided Rome at 11 a.m. today.

At 30 minute intervals, large formations blindly bombed the city. The district bombed covered an area two kilometers north and south and eight kilometers east and west, and was closely populated by middle and lower classes. The district had already suffered considerable damage from the previous raid. A large number of casualties were caused by the second bombing.

The American air force had dropped bombs only in their attack on July 19, but in the present raid incendiary bombs were also used. However, compared to the previous bombing the damage suffered was less.

Innocent women and children, seeking shelter in dugouts were mercilessly showered with machine-gun fire from low altitude. The first formation of enemy planes, after indiscriminately bombing the city, also inhumanly bombed some women and children, who had fled to an open field in the outskirts of the city. Passenger trains were also targets of atrocious attacks.

When the air raid alarms were released at 12:30 p.m., His Holiness Pope Pius XII, accompanied by the Vice-Secretary of the Papal State, inspected the aftermaths of the air raid and returned to the Vatican at 2 p.m. The Pope's inspection of the damage confirmed the beastly and inhuman acts of the anti-Axis nations.

**Commanded by Doolittle**

Domei

LISBON, August 13.—The American air force under the command of Major-General James H. Doolittle bombed railway yards at Rome, dropping more than 500 tons of bombs. They were met by 40 to 50 Axis fighter planes, the Anti-Axis Headquarters announced tonight on the air raid on Rome, according to reports from Cairo.

**Japanese Said Safe**

Domei

ROME, August 13.—American bomber units blindly bombed Rome for one hour and a half from 11 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. today. Japanese residents are reported unharmed.

**Suburbs Also Hit**

Domei

ROME, August 13.—Anti-Axis air forces in several formations raided Rome and airfields in the suburbs of the capital today, Italian military authorities announced.

### Saito in Surabaya

Domei

SURABAYA, August 12.—Civil Governor Itsuki Saito of the Taiwan Government-General arrived here this afternoon on an inspection tour of the Southern Regions.

# YANK SLANDER OF ARGENTINA IS PROTESTED

### Envoy Espil Submits Protest on Article By Washington Post

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 13.—A strong protest was submitted to Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles today by Argentine Ambassador Felipe A. Espil against an article slandering Argentina recently published in the Washington Post according to reports from Washington.

Ambassador Espil called at the State Department today, and protesting against the offensive Argentine article in the Washington Post, asked Undersecretary of State Welles to control such public slandering of Argentina.

"The article in the Washington Post has unjustly injured the prestige of Argentina, and the tacit consent given by the United States to the publication of such an opinion will never contribute to the solution of problems on the American continent." the Ambassador said. "The neutral policy of Argentina does not conflict in any way with the decisions reached at the Pan-American Congress held at Rio de Janeiro in the early part of 1942. In the past several months, Argentina has been adopting policies positively supporting the Pan-American principle."

The Washington Post article criticizing the neutrality of Argentina in connection with the cancellation of export permits for goods to be shipped to Argentina on August 3, follows in gist:

"That Argentina continues its neutral policy is a violation of the Pan-American principle, must be regarded as unfaithful double-dealing diplomacy. In Argentina, the activity of Axis espionage organs is openly permitted and thus, military secrets of the anti-Axis nations are reported to enemy countries through Argentina. In view of such facts, the attitude of the United States in cancelling export permits is quite natural."

### Privy Councilor Confers With Stimson, Marshall

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 13.—Lord President by the Privy Council, Sir John Anderson, conferred at Quebec with United States Secretary of War Colonel Henry L. Stimson and Chief of Staff General George C. Marshall. After the meeting, Anderson returned to London by air.

At the recent conference in Quebec, Canadian representatives played important roles and this is interpreted to be due to the intention of the British authorities to use Canadian troops now in England for the opening of a third front in Europe.

According to reports from Quebec, the military conference among the United States, Canada and Britain is still being continued there.

### Decoux Returns to Saigon

Domei

SAIGON, August 13.—Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, who had been staying at Dalat, arrived here at noon today and immediately proceeded to his official residence.

### Wang Back in Nanking

Domei

NANKING, August 13.—President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China, who had been visiting Shanghai in regard to the retrocession of the Shanghai International Settlement and the French Concession, returned to Nanking today at 2 p.m.

### 16 British Craft Downed

Domei

BERLIN, August 11.—Sixteen bombers which formed a part of the British formation raiding Nuremberg on Tuesday night were downed by German forces, it was announced today.

# BIG BLOW GIVEN CHIANG FORCES IN W. SHANTUNG

### Exterminating Foe Near Lake Weishan—Also Active in North

Domei

NANKING, August 13.—The weekly communique of the Press Section of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China disclosed that Imperial Units are exterminating enemy remnants in the neighborhood of Lake Weishan, near the Shantung-Kangsu border.

The communique added that Japanese Units frustrated the enemy 111th and 114th Divisions led by General Yu Hsueh-chung on July 27 with a surprise counter-attack when the enemy attempted to penetrate western Shantung.

It revealed that Colonel Liu Hankung, a regimental Commander of the enemy 111th Division was captured as well as quantities of war material, and that over 1,000 enemy troops were either killed or captured between July 27 and July 30.

Moreover, it was further disclosed that Japanese Units started operations against guerillas in the western Peking Army District, which were operating on the border area of Mengchiang North China and Jehol Province and cut off the enemy's retreat.

It was added that, an iron ring is gradually being tightened around the trapped enemy and annihilative battle is being pushed simultaneously with the campaign to wipe out enemy plans to re-establish bases for Communist activities.

**False News Spread**

Responding to Anglo-American propaganda activities, the Chungking regime is now telling the masses under its control that the world war situation has become very advantageous to its cause. On the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the China Affair on July 7, Chiang Kai-shek in an announcement to the soldiers and people of China declared that the war situation both in Europe and in the Pacific have become favorable to the anti-Axis side, adding that this year would mark a decisive stage for the certain victory of the anti-Axis in the war, according to a Shanghai dispatch to the Asahi on August 13.

Greeting the 6th anniversary of the second Shanghai incident today, the Chungkingists will indulge in their usual propaganda.

However, it is seen that the Chinese populace have grown tired of the same propaganda year after year. The people were always told that "Japan would surely collapse financially this year," and that "the Japanese army in the continent of China looks like a body fallen into a fathomless quagmire and is now unable to extricate itself with every prospect of total defeat at no distant future." The masses are fed up with many other similar stories.

However, as an actual fact, the so-called financial collapse of Japan has never come, while the Japanese army which is propagandized as having fallen into a quagmire is growing stronger in all the fighting zones. At an early stage of the present China Affair, the Chungking regime characterized the Japanese-occupied areas as merely "points and dotted lines." At present, with the development of the political and military power of the National Government of Nanking, the occupied areas have come to constitute much more than "points and dotted lines."

Until two or three years ago, vessels plying between Shanghai and Hankow ran the risk of being fired upon by Chungking guerilla corps while the railway between Shanghai and Nanking often experienced blastings in broad daylight. Look at the actual situation today. The same railway is maintaining traffic quite safely not only in the daytime but even after nightfall.

**People See Real Facts**

At Soochow, Wui and Changchow which suffered war destruction are factories set up by joint efforts of Japanese and Chinese to effect production increase of materials. From their chimneys black smoke rise densely into the sky. In only two or three years peace and order have been restored and rehabilitation has progressed rapidly to an extent

(Continued on Page 2)

# PHILIPPINES AGAIN TOLD JAPAN'S AIMS IN E. ASIA; FREEDOM EFFORT URGED

### U.S. Forced Filipinos To Observe 'Disgrace Day' for 43 Years

Domei

MANILA, August 13.—Colonel Jiro Saito, head of the Press Section of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines, stripped bare the American hypocrisy hidden under a mask of democracy, in a radio speech at 7:30 p.m. today on the occasion of the fall of Manila into American hands 45 years ago. Colonel Saito declared:

"August 13 marks the entrance of American troops into Manila 45 years ago. Until two years ago the Filipinos were forced to celebrate the day as a holiday. Now, they need no longer remember this day save to recall that they must carry on the will of those who had fought for Philippine independence in the past.

"Japan takes pride in the fact that she has expended her efforts to encourage the independence of the Philippines through awakening the territorial and racial pride of the people of Islands. In other words, at the end of the 19th century Japan did not stint her efforts for the liberation of the Philippines from American domination. Japan was ready to welcome the Philippines as a free nation in the Orient at the time when the independence movement was at its greatest height, and frankly made known her attitude.

"However, the United States, using the Philippines as a link in her ABCD encirclement ring, resorted only to empty promises of independence, while actually she meant to hold the Philippines as a permanent base for offensives against Japan. Under the circumstances, what else could Japan do but lead her forces against the Philippines?

**Taken in Self-Defense**

"The first and only reason for Japan's advance on the Philippines was in self-defense and nothing else. Japan could not simply stand by and watch the Philippines transformed into a permanent base of menace against her. Japan was roused to action for the sole reason of liberating not only the Filipinos but all the peoples of Asia from Anglo-American exploitation and domination. Japan fully realizes that she shares the same fate as the other nations of Greater East Asia. Therefore, she did not hesitate to take up arms against those that blocked her path and has driven out from these regions all American, British and Dutch influence.

"However, Japan does not rest satisfied with the mere ousting of Anglo-American power from Greater East Asia. Each nation of East Asia must come to occupy its rightful place. Japan is prepared to give all-out support, politically, economically and culturally to the peoples of East Asia, who have been moved to emancipate themselves from the long years of disgraceful subjugation and throw themselves into the work of reconstruction. Even in the midst of war, reconstruction work is is being rapidly pushed.

"Unlike American, British and Dutch democracy, serving to disguise imperialistic greed and self-interest, Japan's ideals are founded on the spirit of "Hakko-ichiu," whereby all nations will occupy their rightful places. Therefore, in this meaning, attainment of Philippine independence will be but a manifestation of Japan's great ideal.

"It is for this that Japan is sacrificing her time, her strength and the blood of her people in order to shatter the ambitions of America and Britain, and to emancipate the various races of Greater East Asia. Herein lies the difference in Japan's war aims and those of America and Britain, whose sole objective is to dominate the world. This is the reason we cannot lay down arms until America and Britain are thoroughly crushed.

"It is a matter for profound rejoicing that today, on the occasion of the anniversary of the entrance of American forces into Manila, new hope burns in the hearts of the people of the Philippines. I felicitate the good fortune of the Filipinos on this day and express my sincere hopes that they will advance hand

(Continued on Page 2)

### Diplomats Moving Back to Moscow

Domei

**KUIBISHEV, August 10.—(delayed in transmission) The diplomatic corps stationed in the Soviet Union, following an 18-months stay in this city, will return to Moscow. As the vanguard, the Soviet Information Bureau and correspondents of the Japanese press organs, the Asahi, Mainichi and Domei, will leave Kuibishev at 10 a.m. tomorrow for Moscow, arriving in the capital at 7 p.m. on Thursday.**

# SOVIETS LAUNCH BIG-SCALE PUSH

### Pierce German Lines In Leningrad Area—Openings Said Closed

Domei

BERLIN, August 13.—Soviet forces commenced a large-scale offensive against the right wing of the German encirclement line in the Leningrad area yesterday, reported Colonel Ernst von Hammel, D.N.B. military correspondent.

After a preparatory artillery bombardment, several divisions of crack Soviet troops, protected by powerful air units and tank corps, rushed toward German positions, and succeeded in driving wedges at two points.

German forces started counter-attacks, and completely closed the openings, smashing 10 Soviet tanks.

**Action Becomes Intense**

Domei

BERLIN, August 13.—German military authorities, today, issued the following communique on the Eastern Front:

"According to reports received this morning, fighting has moved to the Bielgorod sector and Soviet forces have resumed the offensive in the Orel and Vyazma areas. Meanwhile, the Ladoga Lake front has become active again today.

"The Red Army is rushing tank, air and artillery units to the foremost front, while the Germans are employing a stronger force than ever. Thus, the summer campaign on the entire Eastern Front has increased in intensity.

"The huge damages German forces have inflicted on Soviet tank units indicate the tremendous amount of Soviet troops and arms thrown into the battle. Soviet tanks smashed by the Germans today number 380, the majority of which was destroyed south and southwest of Bielgorod. To cap this, German forces smashed several Soviet units in these sectors.

"Meanwhile, Soviet forces took the offensive northwest of Orel and west and south of Vyazma, but in vain. South of Lake Ladoga, too, Soviet forces commenced an offensive with strong air and tank units, but they were repulsed.

"Fighting along the middle reaches of the Donetz River and in the Mius and Kuban bridgehead sectors was restricted to skirmishes."

### Anti-Axis Destroyer Hit Off Catania by Luftwaffe

Domei

BERLIN, August 13.—The German air force heavily damaged one anti-Axis destroyer off Catania, Sicily, yesterday.

Domei

BERLIN, August 13.—In the Atlantic and Mediterranean areas, German submarines sank six anti-Axis ships totaling 33,000 tons and damaged another, German military authorities announced today.

### Soviet Envoy to London Named

Domei

MOSCOW, August 13.—As the successor to Ivan Maisky who was recently appointed Foreign Vice-Commissar, Feodor Gousev, present Ambassador to Canada, has been appointed Soviet Ambassador to London, the Soviet Government announced today.

# FOOD SHORTAGE IN INDIA WORSE

## Minister Haque Admits No Solution Foreseen; Rice Riots Flare Up

"Satisfactory solution of the present food problem in India is impossible," declared Food Minister Azizul Haque, at the final session of the Food Conference held at New Delhi on August 9 and 10, thus confirming the fact that a decisive crisis now faces India, according to a Rangoon dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

"Uprisings have started in various parts of India as the food problem becomes extremely serious," the Food Minister told the Conference. "The estimated wheat crop for this year is about 1,000,000 tons below normal and the rice crop is also expected to be about 2,000,000 tons short of the average because of bad weather. The rice crop of Bengal, which produces one-third of the entire rice in India will be about 1,500,000 tons short this year.

"It is therefore feared that rice riots might occur in Bengal, and the situation is also becoming very serious in Bombay, Trivandrum, Coorg and other districts.

"The present food ration is less than 4.5 pounds a week per capita, while the minimum limit should be 8 pounds. Despite all Government efforts, the food shortage cannot be relieved."

Thus, the Food Minister confessed the helplessness of the Government to avert the starving of the people. Government delegate Griffis also said:

"The food shortage of India was already known even before the present war, and now with the increased consumption for military purposes, the sacrifices of the people have greatly increased. Urgent measures must be adopted by the Government in the name of humanity."

Another delegate said that whatever might happen out of the food situation, the entire responsibility rests with the Government.

Despite such a serious condition, no concrete decision was reached at the food conference, greatly angering the people. Particularly in the southeastern sections of India, public uprisings have occured in many districts. It is therefore, undeniable that the food question of India has now reached a serious stage.

## Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

treme cases it is even claimed that the Germans are facing a serious situation.

To be sure, any withdrawal from an area as important as Orel, whether planned or otherwise, could not have been made without the most serious thought on the part of the Germans, but it is over-hasty to conclude simply on that account that the German fighting strength is declining. It stands to reason that the Germans in evacuating the protrusion area intended to save as much strength as possible by recovering their advantages of position and to add to their reserve strength.

On the part of the Soviets, they have not timed their advance with the Anglo-American invasion of Sicily on any strategic understanding with the Anglo-American High Command but they have been stimulated, rather, by the push on Sicily and have sought to counter-attack with determination regardless of sacrifices in order to take advantage of the opportunity offered. Since the Soviets are in that mood, apparently ready to risk their total strength in this one throw, the Germans must have thought it unwise to withstand the full blast of it, which would involve enormous sacrifice on their part too. Thus they must have withdrawn from the Orel protrusion to straighten the line at that section. This shows that the strategic objectives of the Germans and Soviets are quite different and that the Eastern Front situation can no longer be judged merely on the basis of a local advance or retreat.

The Soviets, however, are continuing their determined push apparently intending to recapture Smolensk, Bryansk and Kharkov. When this is considered together with the question of a second front to the south and the furious bombing of Axis cities in Europe, the situation is not an easy one for Germany. Nevertheless, the Germans, by readjusting and contracting the Eastern Front and using the spare strength thus obtained on other lines, are expected to consolidate their positions. We wish the Germans every success in the carrying out of that plan.

### Key to Solve Indian Famine

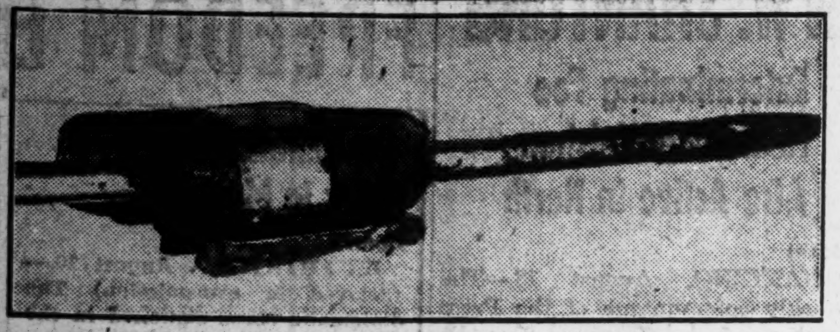
YOMIURI-HOCHI—With the progress of the World War the strategic position of India has become more and more important. The phrase that India is the pillar of the British Empire has taken on a new significance in times of war. On this, the first anniversary of the launching of the anti-British struggle, the situation in India is growing steadily tense and the anti-Axis camp is finding it more difficult than it had bargained for to make India a base for its counter-attack on Japan. The Indian people have stiffened their determination to fight the British because the meaning of Japan's sacred war has become clear to them, for one thing, and also because there is serious social unrest in India over the food question. With Subhas Chandra Bose pressing on the very border at the head of Indian volunteers, and Burma next door granted independence, the Indian people at home cannot but feel that the hour is at hand for them to cast off the British yoke.

The callous indifference to India's welfare on the part of the British can most pointedly be seen in their dealing with the food question. The British and their accessories, the Americans, only want Indian manpower, Indian resources and Indian territory as a base. They have consumed the resources and brought on malignant inflation and they have given the Indians shells and bullets in exchange for bread.

Even in peacetime, it has been said, the Indian people have never known a full stomach. Famine has been an ordinary lot of the Indian farmer. The great agricultural country has been reduced to such a state under the "divide and rule" policy of the British, which assigned to Burma and other colonies the task of supplying foodstuffs.

Thus in that vast fertile land, only 26,000,000 tons of rice and 10,000,000 tons of wheat are produced. An import of 1,200,000 tons of rice from Burma has not been sufficient to cover the deficit in the staple food supply. Moreover, since the outbreak of the war, Indian rice and wheat have been exported to West Asia, Ceylon, North Africa and South Africa to maintain the British forces stationed there. Thus the famine in India has been acutely aggravated. In July alone 150,000 Indians died of starvation.

In view of the serious situation the British Government has adopted some make-shift measures, but no results have been obtained. Indian unrest has only intensified. Now, only independence can settle the serious problem. We hope that the Indian people will rise and march on the road being trod by Subhas Chandra Bose.



**INHUMAN AND BRUTAL** have been the blind air attacks launched by the Anglo-Americans on the peoples of Germany and Italy. Casting aside all concepts of decency, nothing has been too sacred for their foul blows as has been revealed in the recent raids on Hamburg, Milan, Genoa, Naples and other cities. Shown at top is an Italian tot, one of the victims of a "pencil bomb" (shown below) an infernal gadget that explodes when picked up by an unsuspecting child.

# *Axis Scorches Canards of Enemy To Sag Morale of Home Fronters*

## Circulate Vicious Lies of Political Unrest In Italy; Aver Hitler's Power Ebbing Away; Claim Balkan Leaders Losing Fighting Spirit

With fierce battles now going on in Sicily and on the Eastern front, less favorable to the Axis at present, the United States and Britain are indulging in crafty propaganda with a view to disturbing the Axis peoples behind the guns and enhancing the morale of their own peoples. But we should bear in mind that the first aim of such Anglo-American propaganda is to cause anti-governmental feeling among the German and Italian peoples and then smash the strong ties binding the Axis Powers, according to a special Buenos Aires dispatch to the Asahi dated August 14.

Of late, reports are being circulated daily by the Anglo-American camp regarding unrest in Italy. Especially in Northern Italian cities such as Milan, Turin and Genoa, the reports say, anti-Badoglio Government movements are rising here and there among the people. New York cables, dated August 10, alleged that a general strike had been ordered by the General Federation of Labor and the Socialist Party in Italy, and that the strikes demanded immediate cessation of war and appealed to the United States and Britain for the latters' respect of the Italian people's rights. The unfounded character of these propaganda reports was bared by a Spanish diplomat in Rome who returned to Barcelona from Rome by air on August 9. He declared:

**Italian People United**

"The Italian people are united firmly and are following the command of Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio."

This testimony shows that the Italian people have abandoned party feelings and are burning with patriotism, thus smashing Anglo-American propaganda. Reports from Berlin say that propaganda handbills were circulated in Milan, Turin and Genoa urging laborers to go on strike, but the attempt had no effect whatever. The foregoing propaganda report was also bared for what it was by recent foreign cables saying that neither strikes nor peace movements were carried out in those cities.

Having failed in their propaganda against Italy, the enemy then directed their propaganda to Germany. London reports dated August 10 said:

"Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler has already lost his strong position, and an armed revolution is now inevitable."

These reports even said that the alleged fall of the Hitler regime is only an unconfirmed rumor, and all newspapers reported that Reichsfuehrer Hitler still occupies an immutable position.

London reports dated August 10 also said:

"Sweden's halt of the passage of German troops through its territory is a bold challenge to the German armed power. It shows that Sweden no longer is ready to obey German order."

Further, London reports said:

"Various countries in Southeast Europe and in the Balkans have a strong intention to extricate themselves from the war. Leaders of Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria are frantically racking their brains for conclusion of a certain agreement under which they would be able to effect smooth withdrawal from the war."

**Reich Adjusts Lines**

Such Anglo-American propaganda reports are filling the newspapers of anti-Axis and neutral countries every day. Amid the deluge of such propaganda Germany and Italy are taking full strategic measures. It is said that the German withdrawal from some position on the East Front is an adjustment of lines for a new stage in the European war situation. As for coming Anglo-American strategic operations, the following three points can be mentioned:

1. The Anglo-American forces may try to attack the Italian mainland but can they do so without invading the two islands of Sardinia and Corsica? This is a point of doubt.

2. The United States and Britain may start invasion of Greece with large forces, but in that case they will have to land on Crete Island first.

3. There is an observation that Anglo-American forces may land on the Southern French coast. But it is exceedingly problematical whether anti-Axis forces will be able to carry out such a bold landing in front of the enemy.

Italo-German military authorities are planning the next counter-attacking operations against Anglo-American landing operations in utter secrecy. To cite an instance, a report concerning Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, commander of the defense of the Balkans, says that four crack tank divisions have recently been additionally dispatched to him and that an air base is being constructed for new air units to be sent there as reinforcements. Latest reports from the Balkans also say that Germany will overcome every obstacle in defending Greece and other Balkan countries.

**Axis Alienation Sought**

In Moscow, on the other hand, louder cries are being raised demanding a second front. The United States and Britain, while casting suspicious eyes on the Soviet Union, are finding themselves in a position where they must devise some concrete measures for the coming period.

If the European war situation is to be honestly described, Germany and Italy, having faced an unfavorable development, are in a defensive position, but the delicate relations between the Anglo-American combination and the Soviet Union is the cause of a headache for the former. There is no guarantee, either, that the Anglo-American camp may not suffer a serious setback at the eleventh hour.

Under such circumstances, it is thought that Japan, Germany and Italy should depend on their close cooperation and give the enemy no chance to maneuver an Axis alienation. In all, Axis victory in the war lies in collaboration among the Axis Powers and maintenance of the domestic lines in their countries.

# JAPANESE HIT CHIANG UNITS

(Continued from Page 1)

quite beyond the imagination of Chungking.

With regard to this great change taking place in reality, there are, even among our own countrymen in China, many short-sighted people who have little knowledge of the progress already effected. In utter disregard of the realities, the Chungking regime is continuing its attempt to delude the Chinese populace. But there is no concealing the fact that these realities are now becoming known even to the masses still under the influence of Chungking.

Another thing to be pointed out here is the lack of correct knowledge on the part of Chungking regarding the fighting power of Japan. Chungking has been loudly shrieking that "as the Japanese army is being swallowed up by the quagmire of the Chinese continent, the Japanese manpower has now become exhausted."

In spite of such false propaganda, the Japanese Army and Navy have sent large forces to the Southern Regions immediately on the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. In the eyes of the Chungking authorities, there were surely not such large forces available to be dispatched southward. In their opinion Japan had already exhausted her power in the four years of fighting with China. Those people who believed in the false propaganda of Chungking have wondered whence such an unfathomable power of Japan could emerge.

Chungking proved itself very clear in disseminating false propaganda and in making pleas to its own advantage. But the realities which gradually became known among the Chinese people only served to make its position untenable.

Recently, Chungking authorities have become more subservient to the Anglo-American army and the signs of dependence on the fighting power of America and Britain have grown stronger than ever. In Chungking there is now a slogan of "Fight war, prolong war and watch war." This means that at first Chungking was in favor of fighting a war of resistance against Japan, followed by the prolongation of war as advocated just before the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia. After the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia this was changed to watching war, which means that Chungking should take the position of observing the world war as a by-stander.

**Army Loses Offensive Power**

This view has been substantiated by facts. In reality, the Chungking army has completely lost its counter-offensive power. And in the continent of China, intense warfare is now being staged between the Japanese forces and the American air force. In other words, the Chungking army has had its fighting strength crushed by the Japanese Army in several years of fighting and is now quite powerless. And now the new force which has become the objective for annihilation by our arms is the American air force. This is a feature that has developed in six years after the commencement of the China Affair.

It is no exaggeration to say that the crack Japanese ground forces in China in the meantime have come to play the role of a general reserve corps for effecting annihilation of the Anglo-American forces. Thus our large (undisclosed) army in China, in waging the present warfare, is attentive to restricting the war of attrition to the minimum, and is resorting to means of maintaining self-supply and self-sufficiency. It is also undergoing intense field training and is now placed in a very advantageous position strategically in the War of Greater East Asia. This means that the Japanese fighting strength on the continent of China, considered likely to become spent on the front line, is reversely being increased and accumulated to be used for annihilation of America and Britain.

Now the Chungking regime overestimating the fighting power of the anti-Axis side, and responding to the false propaganda of America and Britain, is urging the Chinese people to make further exertion by telling them that final victory would be theirs. But the day is not distant when the Chungking regime's delusion of the people concerning the unfathomable fighting power of Japan will become exposed.

# FILIPINOS TOLD AIMS OF JAPAN

(Continued from Page 1)

in hand with other friends in East Asia toward the new vista of hope that has been opened to them, and that each Filipino will give his best for the establishment of an independent Philippine nation, worthy of taking its place as a member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

**Day of Disgrace**

Domei

MANILA, August 13.—Forty-five years ago, today, the American forces seized Manila and since then, the American authorities had decreed the day an annual holiday, forcing the Filipinos to join in the celebration of their own dishonor. But now, the people of the Philippines, throwing themselves wholeheartedly into the construction of a new world order, remember this day only as a day of national dishonor and are girting themselves more resolutely than ever to crush their enemy, America.

**U.S. Breaks Promises**

Domei

MANILA, August 13.—"The American forces grabbed the entire Philippines by a deceitful policy," declared General Emilio Aguinaldo today, the 46th anniversary of the capture of Manila by the United States forces. Describing the American brutality and deceitfulness in those days, the famous leader commented:

"Upon the outbreak of the American-Spanish War, Admiral George Dewey, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet, approached me with the proposal of initiating an American-Filipino joint operation to drive back the Spanish troops. I agreed to his proposal on the spot.

"However, the United States forces completely broke all promises to us contained in the agreement for joint operation. Upon landing to the south of Manila, the Americans quickly captured the former limits of the city. In this manner, the American forces grabbed the entire Philippines through falsehood.

"However, the time came when the United States, which had behaved arrogantly for many years, atoned for her evil-doing. That is, the War of Greater East Asia arrived. The forces of the Japanese Empire, the master of East Asia, quickly drove American influences out of the Philippines and additionally promised us our much-expected independence. From now on, we the Filipinos, appreciating the good will of Japan, our benefactor, should make all conceivable efforts for realizing our independence in grateful acknowledgment of Japan's will and favor."

### P.I. Coconut Oil Lamp

Domei

MANILA, August 12.—The Department of Agriculture and Commerce of the Philippines Executive Commission has decided to offer 2,000 pesos for the best design in coconut oil lamps with the object of accelerating the consumption of coconut oil and developing the coconut palm industry.

The lamp required by the authorities must have a low production cost, easy to handle and economic in the consumption of oil.


**Nippon Times**

Published by The Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Ichome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5959, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1778.
YOKOHAMA, 1, Itchome, Kaigan-dori, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.
Karuizawa, Next to Post Office Tel. Karuizawa 146.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Trunks & Suit Cases
SUZUKI CO.
Corner, 1-chome, Tamuracho, Shiba-ku
Formerly Corner, Sakurada-hongo-cho
Phone Ginza 57-0360

TOR HOTEL
KOBE

Charmingly situated in quiet environment at the foot of the Kobe Hills.
All rooms with private bath
Homelike atmosphere.
Banquets & Weddings our speciality.
Cable Address: TOR KOBE
K. YUASA, President
A. MILDNER, Manager

THE Sumitomo Bank LIMITED
Head office: OSAKA
Capital Subscribed .. ¥70,000,000
Capital paid-up .... 50,000,000
Reserve Funds .... 68,720,000
President: HAYASHI OKAHASHI
HOME OFFICES:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto
OVERSEAS OFFICES: SHANGHAI & DAIREN
KOBE BRANCH: Sakaemachi 1-chome
Tel.: SANNOMIYA (3) 41-44
KYOTO BRANCH: Karasumarudori-Sanjyosagaru
Tel.: HONKYOKU (2) 2111-2115

CAMERAS
WANTED TO BUY
ASANUMA PHOTO STORE
Marunouchi Bldg., ground floor,
Tel. 23-3953, 3954

INDUSTRIAL ART-PRODUCTS
Glass and Wooden Ware
SANWA YOKO
三和洋行
5, 4-chome, Ginza-Nishi, Tokyo, Japan. Tel(56)8433

SILBERFUCHS FARM
TAKIZAWA (IWATE-KEN)
Rudolf Voll
TOKYO
Fell-Import u. Export
Tel.: (55) Tsukiji 1200 1685 0318
Tokyo Central P.O. Box 486

BEAUTY SALON
Under the management of
Yonekura
BARBER
Ginza Nishi 6-chome
Tel. 57-1538

Musical Instruments of ALL KINDS
H. KIDO CO.
Shimoyamate-dori 7-chome, Kobe.
Telephone: Motomachi 2883.

TO LET
ASHIYA
Above Hankyu Line, one SPLENDID fine Besso of European style building, built on the ground, measuring about 2000 tsubo, for immediate possession, Rent ¥350 per month.

A few unfurnished houses in and out of Kobe also to let.

Apply To
H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.
Estate Agents, Patent Agents & Chartered Accountants
26 NANIWAMACHI, KOBE,
Tel. Sannomiya 789, 1423 & 1424
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya

BARBER SHOP
Yamato
Formerly YOUNG-KEN
HAIR-CUT, SHAVING AND SHAMPOO ....... 80 Sen
No Tip
UPSTAIRS OF THE LOHMEYERS RESTAURANT
TEL: (57) 1391

BUILD UP YOUR HEALTH
with BIOLEBER

an extract from animal livers and several essential vitamins combined, is especially effective in increasing blood corpuscles to combat the following:
Anaemia, Adynamia, Insufficient Secretion of Breast Milk, Tubercular Diseases, Physical Weakness.
PRICE: ¥2.00, ¥5.50, ¥16.00
BIOLEBER
OHKI COMPANY
Head Office: Kazityo, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.
Branches: Awazimati, Higasi-ku, Osaka, Tatsaochang, Tunganmen, Peking, China.

READ
Nippon Times Weekly

Price 40 sen
Accurate and Well-Informed, Easy-to-Read and Fully-Illustrated
Out . . . Every THURSDAY
It is the outstanding publication of its kind in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Why not add your name to the lengthy list of enthusiastic subscribers which includes leaders in all walks of life?


Office: ............1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: ....................SHOICHI KAWAMURA